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The Chronicle.

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JUDGE RICHARDSON AND THE NEW BONDS.

Some doubt was expressed regarding our announcement last week that special agents were about to be sent to Europe to represent the Treasury there in the negotiation of the new five per cent bonds. But the fact that Judge Richardson, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, with several colleagues, sailed on Wednesday on this business, has set all doubts at rest. Several offers are said to have emanated from banking houses in England and on the Continent, and to meet the views of these firms Mr. Richardson has ample powers within the conditions prescribed by the act of Congress. As to the probability of any useful object being served by this special effort on the part of the Treasury opinions are divided. Most of the agents who have already been appointed seem to be of the opinion that certain pending negotiations which they have instituted are likely to be compromised thereby. But the loan has been so long offering in the market that the Secretary evidently supposed that the time had arrived for some new movement. As to the amount of bonds entrusted to the Assistant Secretary no positive information has transpired. The intention was at first to place in his hands fifty millions of various

denominations. But it is probable that only a part of these securities have actually been sent out. The favorable condition of the loan market, and the uncertainty as to how long the plethora of unemployed funds may continue, suggest argument for the opinion that now is the time to make all the efforts possible for the success of this funding loan. There is no doubt that if the past methods of negotiation had not been discarded in putting it on the market, the whole of the first series of 200 millions would long ago have been placed, and that the remaining 300 millions would by this time have been almost absorbed. The Secretary of the Treasury is evidently of the opinion that in this market there is little hope of any new demand, and that he must look to Europe as the chief theatre of his future operations.

It is somewhat singular that with such a large accumulation of idle money here a Government loan offering such palpable advantages should have been permitted to be so sluggish in its movements. Our banks hold large deposits from the country, showing that there is a very large surplus of money which cannot find employment in ordinary business. Between seasons this is a usual phenomenon. But a part of these funds are only lying here temporarily. As soon as the activity of the coming season opens, most of these accumulated balances will be drawn for by the banks of the interior, and this fact prevents any movement for locking up such funds in bonds of a new description such as those which Mr. Boutwell is now offering. But in addition to these temporary funds which our banks have attracted by the mischievous practice, which is too common, of paying interest on the deposits of their country correspondents, there is a very large amount of deposits held in our banks which would undoubtedly be invested in these bonds but for two reasons.

In the first place, the negotiation of the bonds has been so conducted that some of the intending investors have been led to believe that they would not soon rise to a premium; but might possibly, under a pressure of tight money, recede slightly from their present price. Although this opinion is not supported by any very obvious reasons, and although the five per cent bonds of the United States, having such privileges as attach to the new loan, are undoubtedly cheap at the regulation price, still the popular feeling has received a check, and the enthusiasm has abated. Hence the unemployed funds in our banks and elsewhere flow into other channels. Among the methods for their employment, one is to lend to the stock-brokers in Wall street. From this source has proceeded the excitement which has inflated some of the speculative securities at the Stock Exchange for several weeks past. Another party have lent their money on gold, and have thus facilitated the manœuvres of the gold clique, which are now becoming

more active after their late check. The gold dealers have succeeded in inducing some of the banks to lock up the parcels of gold deposited as security; and by this device, for several days past, they have made it possible for the speculators to make a new kind of corner in it, so that borrowers are forced to pay $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent a day, or at the rate of 40 to 80 per cent a year. When a large "short" interest has been developed, these "bull" speculators call in their loaned gold, after first contriving to lock up the major part of the 10 or 12 millions which is usually floating in Wall street. A more legitimate method of employing these idle funds is commercial loans, which are in somewhat increased demand. The inordinate accumulation of money here has thus one advantage, that it is stimulating legitimate business and restoring the activity of industrial enterprise.

There is, however, an uneasy feeling in some quarters arising out of the spasmodic movements of foreign exchange. Since the fact was established that the next cotton crop will be light, the condition of the foreign balance against this country has been anxiously scrutinized, and an increasing number of our financial men are inclined to anticipate a European demand for gold and a flow of capital from here across the Atlantic. This apprehension has received a new impulse since the announcement that the bullion in the Bank of France has fallen to 22 millions of francs, or less than 5 millions of dollars. The usual reserve held by that institution was nearly 200 millions of dollars, and that of the Bank of England about 100 millions. In any crisis the heavy reserve of the Bank of France was just as available for the exigencies of European commerce as that of the Bank of England, and the two institutions held together an aggregate of 300 millions. This reserve gave a much greater stability to the foreign exchanges of Europe than can be procured with the 125 millions of dollars, which is the amount of specie reserve now held by the Bank of England. These arguments have their weight with a large class of persons who are apprehensive that a tight money spasm is inevitable here in the fall of every year. It must be remembered, however, that we have lately been exempt from this periodical spasm which was partly due to the demand for currency and capital in the South after the war. For several years 50 or 60 millions of currency were absorbed in the Southern States and did not return, but were absorbed in the current of the circulation there. Under the influence partly of the new banks lately organized, and partly of other changes connected with the reviving industrial and commercial system of the South, a return current of capital and of greenbacks has been developed; and this new movement has tended, with other causes, to guard our money market from some of the forces which produced trouble and advanced the rate of interest. This whole question is, however, sufficiently obscure and uncertain to hold large amounts of funds idle, or to induce them to prefer call loans instead of investing themselves in new bonds or in the various railroad securities of undoubted credit which pay a higher rate of interest.

RAILROAD MONOPOLIES.

Can anything be done to check the growth of huge railroad corporations? And if so is it for the public interest to prevent that growth? Or can the evils incident to such monopolies be safely left to exhaust themselves and to work their own cure? Such are some of the questions which have long been agitating the minds of our thoughtful men, and they have been stirred up anew by the recent gigantic operations of the Pennsylvania railroad. In 1861 this company had a capital of \$31,224,415. Last year its capital had augmented to \$71,572,823, and it is now the

richest and most powerful corporation on this continent. The development of its resources has been unexampled. In 1868, the Erie road, jealous of the progress of the Pennsylvania Central, sought to cut off its Western connections and confine it to its own State. These efforts, after a temporary success, were at length overcome, and the Pennsylvania Central now owns by perpetual lease a far reaching network of roads, which radiate to all points in the West and Southwest. By one of these it reaches Chicago, by another St. Louis, by another Cincinnati; and the report was lately started that it has almost perfected its arrangements for a permanent control of the rich traffic with the Pacific coast and with China and Japan.

The most recent achievement of this enterprising corporation is the lease of the roads and canal of the United Companies of New Jersey. The Pennsylvania road thus perfects its complete control of one of the great routes of commerce between New York and the West, and gets possession of our chief means of communication with the South. The main line of the Pennsylvania road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg is 344.9 miles. The branch lines are about 50 miles and the leased lines 197 miles. These lines amount to 601.6 miles, and the total track they have in operation is 1,136.5 miles. The leased lines, whose capital and operating accounts are not included in the returns of the Pennsylvania Company, amount to 1,947.2 miles, and their total track to 2,311.7 miles. This company also owns a majority of the stock of the Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad Companies, as well as 16,545 shares of the Harrisburg and Lancaster Company; 25,547 shares of the Connecticut Company; 31,636 shares of the Philadelphia and Erie Company; 70,251 shares of the Pennsylvania Canal Company, and a considerable amount of other railroad and municipal stocks and bonds. The total amount standing on the books of the Company, as representing these investments, was, Jan. 1, 1860, \$20,055,741 93.

In May, 1871, the Pennsylvania Company took a lease of the works of the United Companies of New Jersey, for the term of 999 years, agreeing to take the property and franchises of these companies and to assume all their obligations, and pay 10 per cent per annum on their share capital. The United Companies comprise the New Jersey and Railroad and Transportation Company, the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company. Their leased lines, which will also pass under the control of the Pennsylvania Company, extend over nearly every county in the southern half of New Jersey; and the extensive improvements at Harsimus Cove in Jersey City will be resumed and finished on a larger and more complete scale.

The net revenue of the road has risen from $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions in 1861 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ millions in 1868, 5 millions in 1869, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions in 1870. The dividends were in 1861 6 per cent; in 1862 8 per cent; in 1863 9 per cent; in 1864 10 per cent; in 1865 10 per cent; in 1866 9 per cent; in 1867 6 per cent; in 1868 8 per cent; in 1869 10 per cent, and in 1870 10 per cent. How far these earnings may be increased or sacrificed by the recent union with the New Jersey roads remains to be seen. These corporations consist of a union of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, the Camden and Amboy Railroad and the New Jersey Railroad. The first two were united forty years ago, and all are now parts of this grand Titanic confederation of railroads, which aims at no distant day to hold in its grasp the whole of the through route of transportation from New York to San Francisco, and thence to control the vast lucrative commerce of India and the Orient.

There have been some threats of opposition to the absorption the New Jersey roads into this union. And there is no doubt that the stockholders of these companies could give trouble if they so desired. One objection which has been raised to the lease is that there is no penalty for its violation. If the Pennsylvania company, like so many other great overextended corporations, should become impoverished and fail to fulfill its obligations to pay 10 per cent interest on the capital stock, the stockholders complain that they have no redress.

The chief objections to the new arrangement come, however, from the rival companies, or are made on behalf of the interests of the public. Already a rival combination is spoken of which will prove, if carried out, a formidable competitor for the most lucrative part of the business, of which the Pennsylvania Central seems to aim at obtaining the monopoly. In this competition, indeed, is one of the chief safeguards of the public against the evils of single huge confederations. These evils are twofold—first, political; secondly, commercial. How great the political evils may prove to be, we can as yet but faintly perceive. It is easy to see that a great rich corporation, controlling millions of dollars and thousands of voters in several States, can be so managed by shrewd men as easily to obtain, if unchecked, an influence in the State Legislatures, and even in the National Administration, hostile to the public interests and destructive of good government. The history of this country, however, is full of examples of the elasticity with which our free institutions adapt themselves to circumstances, and of the fertility of resource with which our national life protects itself and controls or avoids the most formidable dangers. These political evils, therefore, must, like so many others, be left to evoke their own cure; and they will, in all probability, prove much less formidable than has been anticipated.

As to the commercial evils of these great railroad monopolies, they are more obvious and admit of more certain treatment. If a railroad has the absolute control of any route of travel it will certainly charge extortionate rates. But rival lines will be created by the very extortion, and in any case our railroad system is too far completed to allow of this monopoly on the chief through routes. It will be confined to local traffic, and will then have but a short-lived career. As a partial preventive of these and other classes it has been proposed to compel the railroads to publish weekly a full and trustworthy statement of earnings. This is done by the English railroads. If it were enforced here, the light of public would offer a partial but valuable check to some of the evils to which we have referred. It is very fortunate that this outcry against monopolies and the growth of vast corporations which has provoked it, did not spring up till our railroad system was sufficiently extensive to render impossible many of the the worst evils of monopolies. And, moreover, the concentration of large masses of capital in a few hands, is both a result and an indispensable condition of that rapid material progress which is now in its incipient stages, and is destined in its fuller maturity to render monopolies more difficult and competition more free.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE AND THE ADVANCE IN OUR CITY BONDS,

Two questions of financial importance have been raised in the discussions elicited by Mayor Hall's message, which is a very elaborate document; and, in conformity with his promise, contains full details of the financial condition of the municipal government at the end of the first year of his administration under the new charter. These points refer first to our present municipal debt and the necessity for its proposed increase; and secondly to the existing system

incidence and pressure of our municipal taxation. As to the debt, we learn that the total amount of the city and county obligations is over 80 millions, while the value of the property owned by the city is 267 millions. The figures are given elsewhere in detail, and they seem to explain a part of the reasons why the credit of the city is so good, notwithstanding the able and vigorous attacks which have from some quarters been recently made upon it. If the Mayor and Comptroller shall find it needful, they will have no difficulty in negotiating at home or abroad, in large or in small amounts, such of the bonds authorized by the last Legislature as may be needed for any authorized works of indispensable usefulness. A number of European firms, it is said, are ready to take at a fair premium 5 millions or more of our city stocks, if any should be allotted to them. One of the shrewdest banking houses on the Continent has just invested in several millions. The bonds have recently sold as high as 107, and all this has been accomplished without any manipulation of the market, and without any speculative purchases of bonds with a view to make them scarce. Such temporary artificial manœuvres for causing an advance have never, we believe, been resorted to by our municipal authorities or their financial agent. On the contrary the movement has been carried on in face of the prospective issues of new bonds for various projects of great cost; such as the viaduct railroad, the East River bridge, the new piers and warehouses. These last mentioned works will absorb an immense capital, but the investment is likely to create new wealth more rapidly still. The time has indeed come when these improvements can no longer be delayed. The exigencies of our commerce imperatively demand new facilities.

The plans adopted for the piers contemplate a bulkhead wall of solid masonry, so constructed as to form an avenue of 250 feet in width on the North river side and 200 feet on the East river side. Above Thirty-first street this bulkhead avenue will be 175 feet wide, except around Corlaers Hook. From this avenue piers of 500 feet will stretch into the river, being built on the most solid and approved model. On these will be constructed warehouses, in design something like the magnificent works constructed at its Oakland terminus by the Central Pacific Railroad, where the largest ships and steamers unload alongside the railroad cars. We shall have the advantage that our warehouses here are known to be of solid material and will be two, three and four stories high. A clear passage will be left for the flow and ebb of the tide. Elevators and the most modern mechanical contrivances will be erected to facilitate the cheap, quick and easy handling of freight. The paramount necessity of these and the other proposed works, Mayor Hall argues, with great force. In this discussion which is prominent throughout his message he gives us some valuable statistics, showing the extent of the government and the magnitude of the work it has to do. New York Island, with its area of 22 square miles, has 29 miles of water front; of this three-fourths are on the East and North rivers; and the remaining one-fourth on Harlem river and Spuyten Duyvil creek. The island averages about ten miles long and two miles broad. On this area are 460 miles of streets, of which 291 miles are paved, and 169 miles unpaved. The lighting of the streets is provided for by 19,000 gas lamps at the public expense, and the water supply drainage and sewerage by 340 miles of water pipe and 275 miles sewers. The population was 942,252 by the last federal census. To these figures must be added a business population of 500,000, who live in the suburbs. One thousand horse railway cars, 267 omnibuses, 1,200 licensed carriages, and an equal number of private vehicles continually travel

the streets. From 14 to 20 thousand vehicles exclusive of omnibuses traverse Broadway every day. In the ten months preceding May 1, 284 millions of dollars' worth of goods were imported, while the exports were 251 millions and the customs duties 120 millions. Such are some of the statistics which the Mayor brings forward to show how great a city he has to care for, sustain by taxation and protect by efficient police, fire and sanitary regulations.

This duty which we owe to the future, Mayor Hall very prominently insists upon. It must inevitably be done, and every year delay increases the expense. If twenty millions could be spent during the next three years on these important improvements, New York, he says, would be wholly renovated; and the increased valuation thus given to assessable property would lighten the burden of taxation by distributing it over a wider area. The amount of fixed valuation for the real and personal property of the city is now 1,075 millions, and the taxes for the year 23 millions. The value of property would not only be enhanced by the projected improvements, but moreover there would be, he thinks, such an impetus given to the commerce and industry of our metropolitan population as to render the immediate construction one of the best investments which the city could make. Among the improvements the most important are the draining and sewerage of the city, the opening and grading of new streets, the completion of the viaduct railroad. A graphic sketch of these projected works is given from a contemporary, as follows:

"When this (viaduct) road supplies us with the means of rapid transit, as it will within five years at the farthest; when a seawall of solid granite encircles the island and is adorned with rows of piers and docks unequalled in the world; when an avenue of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty feet in width begins the city, and affords the noblest opportunities for imposing architectural effects as well as for commercial uses; when the East River bridge unites New York in closest bonds to her Brooklyn 'bedroom,' and the bridge across the Highlands completes our railroad system; with the large facilities given to our foreign commerce by the opening of the Hell Gate channel to navigation by large steamers; with the completion of our facilities for transshipment at Harlem, and with all the other incidental growths in the business accommodations of the metropolis—who will be bold enough to set limits to the wealth or the population that will be concentrated within fifteen minutes' ride from the Battery in 1881?"

Then we shall just begin to realize what an unequalled position for the site of a metropolis has been given New York. The development of the beautiful will accompany that of the useful, and from Westchester to the Battery there will be more to please the eye and fill the mind with wonder and delight than can be seen in the same territory anywhere else on the face of the earth. Before Paris can regain her lost beauty New York will offer to the traveler more attractions, even in the way of architectural art, than when presented by these Parisian structures which had not become invested with the peculiar charms of historical associations."

The practical objection to all these schemes is, of course, that we shall have to run into debt for them. Can the city afford it? Mayor Hall thinks we can afford it and ought to afford it. This view is urged by several reasons. In the first place we can easily borrow the money now. The credit of the city is good. Our city debt, as we have seen, is over 60 millions, while the property owned by the city is valued now at 267 millions, and will be greatly enhanced in value by the proposed improvements. It is true that the greater part of this city property is not likely to be sold; but it gives an additional security to the bondholders, whose claim constitutes a lien on the whole of this property whose value exceeds threefold the amount of their claim.

A second reason is connected with the sinking fund. The capital of this sinking fund for the redemption of the debt amounts to \$18,215,741, besides a balance of \$126,886 for the payment of interest. Now there is an ordinance of the municipal government which forbids the canceling of any city stocks for the purchase of which any part of the sinking fund may have been invested. These stocks have to be held until the final redemption of the stocks, and meanwhile the

interest is regularly paid, and contributes to swell this fund. Now the Comptroller shows by an elaborate calculation that when the last bonds of the city, which are now outstanding, shall mature on the 1st of August, 1911, the operation of the sinking fund will have extinguished the whole debt, besides leaving a surplus of \$27,235,039. We have not much faith in such distant views of contingent accumulations, such as that of a sinking fund. Still it is well to know that its provisions are sufficiently ample to meet all the claims for the payment of the principal of the bonds, and that if faithfully kept up it will fulfill all the purposes for which it was designed.

The argument then amounts to this, that as the city debt is amply secured by real estate worth thrice as much; and as the whole aggregate of outstanding bonds are amply covered by a sinking fund, it will be a safe and good policy to venture on an increase to the city debt, which we can negotiate on favorable terms. Our people have as yet given no positive answer to this question. But there is no doubt that if the money be economically used and judiciously expended, and if no scandalous corruption throw discredit on the work, they will approve it, notwithstanding any occasional outcry from political partisans against corruption and jobbery. Such charges are too common, and unless they be sustained by facts and proved by unimpeachable witnesses deceive scarcely any one. Our new city government is on its trial, however. Its lease of power will be short, except it fulfil the pledges of economy, efficiency and amenableness to public opinion, which it so freely gave when its present vast powers were granted to it a year ago.

How favorable is the estimate which has been formed of our municipal administration by the magnates of the financial world at home and abroad may be inferred from the high premium and rising credit of the city bonds. Still it must be remembered that an increased debt means an increase of the burdens of taxation. And although, as the Mayor observes, the rate of taxation here has never been so heavy as in Boston, Albany, Philadelphia, and other large cities, still there are some dangers and important inequalities in our New York taxation which demand adjustment before any increase of the pressure will be compatible with a judicious policy. We shall probably recur to this part of the subject next week.

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN MAY, AND FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 1.

The most conspicuous increase in gross traffic in the month of May, compared with the same month of last year, is shown by the Central Pacific road—\$149,041, and by the Toledo, Wabash & Western—\$112,117. There is no uniform increase in earnings, however, and several of the old roads show a decrease of more or less importance. It is frequently stated on the stock market that a particular road has made a very large increase in its earnings during a certain month, but as these statements are always made in regard to those companies which do not make public their earnings, there is little reliance to be placed on them, the fact of an increase in one month, if true, would have little significance, as it would show nothing, unless taken in connection with other months and with the operating expenses.

There has not been much heard during the month of any new consolidation of roads, although the negotiations previously noticed have been carried on.

The lease of the New Jersey roads to the Pennsylvania Central is regarded as certain. Nothing further has been said of the lease of Lake Shore to the New York Central & Hudson River. The North Missouri road is advertised for sale under the second mortgage bonds in August, and will probably pass into new hands. The Michigan Central

road is now operating a considerably increased mileage. The annual meeting of the Rock Island road was held on the 7th instant, we condense the following from the report for the year ending March 31, 1871:

Gross earnings.....	\$6,028,287 29
Operating expenses and taxes.....	3,405,459 06
Net receipts.....	\$2,622,828 23
Rent on Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad.....	\$125,000 00
Interest on bonds.....	617,751 75
Dividend, including taxes.....	1,229,466 00
Total.....	\$1,972,217 75

It will be interesting to compare this with the statement for the previous year, which was as follows:

Gross receipts.....	\$5,995,266 20
Expenditures.....	3,456,791 24
Net earnings.....	\$2,538,474 96
Interest on bonds, dividends and Peoria & Bureau Valley rental.....	2,066,951 57
Surplus.....	\$471,523 39

This shows an increase of little more than one half of one per cent in earnings, a decrease of 1½ per cent in expenses, and an increase of \$84,353 27, or about 3½ per cent in net earnings.

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN MAY.

	1871.	1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
Chicago & Alton.....	\$465,780	\$408,685	\$57,094	
Central Pacific.....	917,760	768,719	149,041	
Cleveland, Col., Cin. & Indianapolis.....	281,491	257,487	24,004	
Illinois Central.....	695,445	684,538	10,907	
Marietta & Cincinnati.....	119,650	110,213	9,437	
Michigan Central.....	480,847	406,283	74,564	
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	652,367	730,789		68,422
Ohio & Mississippi.....	222,263	246,266		24,003
Pacific of Missouri.....	284,732	292,996		8,264
Toledo, Wabash & Western.....	453,009	340,892	112,117	
Union Pacific.....	711,815	802,586		90,771

Total.....\$5,295,159 \$5,049,454 \$245,705 \$245,705

For the first five months of the year railroad earnings generally compare favorably enough with last year, but there is no great increase in traffic and the earnings *per mile* on those roads which have added materially to their mileage, are in some cases not as large as in 1870. The general tendency of railroad earnings in this country is unquestionably towards a steady increase, but this increase must be gradual and cannot be expected to proceed by strides, nor to be shown every year without some intervening periods of decreased traffic. In the year 1869 railroads were generally prosperous, and increased their gross earnings considerably, but since that time there has been no uniform increase on the Western roads, and where heavy profits have been shown they have in most cases been the result of an economical administration and a large saving in operating expenses.

EARNINGS FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 1.

	1871.	1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
Central Pacific.....	\$3,310,445	\$2,693,090	\$617,355	
Chicago & Alton.....	1,915,908	1,696,764	219,144	
Cleve. Col., Cin. & Ind.....	1,432,329	1,178,204	254,125	
Illinois Central.....	3,094,906	3,131,122		36,216
Marietta & Cincinnati.....	635,670	506,290	129,380	
Michigan Central.....	2,254,655	1,865,862	388,793	
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	2,247,953	2,329,916		81,963
Ohio & Mississippi.....	1,255,049	1,185,287	69,762	
Pacific of Missouri.....	1,345,188	1,328,419	16,769	
Toledo, Wabash & Western.....	1,984,639	1,506,197	478,442	
Union Pacific.....	2,649,734	3,051,462		401,710
Total.....	\$22,126,494	\$20,482,613	\$1,643,881	\$519,889

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks since the 8th of June, 1871. These weekly changes are furnished by, and published in accordance with an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	REDEEMING AGENT.
Illinois.	The Farmers' National Bank.....	The First National Bank of Chicago, approved in place of The Fifth National Bank of Chicago.
Alabama.	The First National Bank.....	The National City Bank of New York, approved.
Kentucky.	The First National Bank.....	The Ocean National Bank, of New York, approved in place of the Central National Bank of New York.
Richmond.		

New National Banks.

The following is the only national bank organized during the past week, viz:
Official No. 1,835—The Commercial National Bank of Versailles, Kentucky. Authorized Capital \$100,000; paid in capital, \$100,000. D. Thornton, President; E. K. Thornton, Cashier. Authorized to commence business June 15, 1871.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT LONDON, AND ON LONDON AT LATEST DATES.

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— JUNE 2.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam.....	short.	11.19½ @ 11.19½	June 1.	short.	11.17
Antwerp.....	3 months.	29.65 @ 29.70	"	"	25.41 @ 25.43
Hamburg.....	"	13.1 @ 13.11½	"	"	13.9½
Paris.....	"	25.50 @ 25.50	"	"	"
Vienna.....	short.	Nominal.	"	"	"
Berlin.....	3 months.	12.52½ @ 12.57½	June 1.	3 mos.	13.4.39
Frankfurt.....	"	5.27 @ 5.27½	"	short	6.23½
St. Petersburg.....	"	120½ @ 120½	"	3 mos.	119½
Cadiz.....	"	31 @ 31½	"	"	31.47-48
Lisbon.....	90 days.	49½ @ 49½	"	"	"
Milan.....	3 months.	52½ @ 53	"	"	"
Genoa.....	"	36.57½ @ 36.92½	"	"	"
Naples.....	"	"	"	"	"
New York.....	"	"	June 1.	60 days.	110½
Jamaica.....	"	"	"	"	"
Havana.....	"	"	"	"	"
Rio de Janeiro.....	"	"	May 6.	90 days.	27 @ 25½
Bahia.....	"	"	May 10.	"	25½ @ 25½
Valparaiso.....	"	"	April 14.	"	4½
Pernambuco.....	"	"	May 12.	"	24½ @ 25
Singapore.....	60 days.	4s. 5d.	"	"	"
Hong Kong.....	"	4s. 5d.	April 19.	6 mos.	4s. 4½d.
Ceylon.....	"	4 p. c. dis.	"	"	"
Bombay.....	"	1s. 10½ @ 10½	May 30.	"	1s. 11d.
Madras.....	"	"	"	"	"
Calcutta.....	"	"	May 30.	"	1s. 11d.
Sydney.....	30 days.	½ p. c. dis.	Wch. 27.	30 days.	½ p. c. premium

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, June 3.

Were it not for the uncertainty which envelops the future of the money market, the bank authorities would unquestionably have reduced their minimum rate of discount to 2 per cent, but taking into consideration the fictitious condition of affairs and also the probability of a sudden and immediate change in the course of the money market there is no doubt of the fact that they have pursued the safer, and, it may be assumed, therefore, more prudent course. The position of the bank is now one of unusual strength. The reserve is as much as £15,500,000, and the stock of bullion £24,840,000, while the other securities, or advances, are only £17,295,000. Comparing the present position with that of the corresponding week in 1868, when the official minimum was only 2 per cent, it will be noticed that the bank, assuming that the future could be predicted with more certainty, would be quite justified in adopting a similar quotation. The reserve in that year was nearly £3,000,000 less than it is now, and the stocks of bullion was £31,969,838 against £24,840,000 at the present time. In addition to these figures, wheat was quoted at 72s. 3d., and middling upland cotton at 11½d. per lb. It is very probable, however, that the position of affairs will be speedily altered. Many persons are already making preparations for returning to Paris, and it is considered probable that as soon as the gates are reopened, and greater security exists, many of the more venturesome will enter the city. At the same time, many French families who, since the outbreak of the war, have resided in this country, will return and take their wealth with them. The question of the French loan has not received much attention during the week, but it can scarcely be doubted that the negotiations will soon be commenced for raising funds to supply French wants. In the course of a few days, we shall ascertain what course the French Government will adopt with regard to the tariff, it having been already intimated that a large increase in the duties on imports has been rendered necessary.

The principal feature in the discount market during the week is an indisposition to take three-months' and longer-dated bills. This is naturally due to the expectation that money will advance in price. The demand for money is only moderate, and very little change has taken place in the quotations. The rates of discount, compared with those of last year, are as under:

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
Bank minimum.....	3	2½	4 months' bank bills.....	3	2½
Open-market rates.....	3	2½	6 months' bank bills.....	3	2½
3 and 60 days' bills.....	2½	2½	4 and 6 trade bills.....	3	2½
months bills.....	3	2½			

The rates of interest allowed by the joint stock banks and discount houses for deposits are subjoined:

	1870.	1871.
Joint stock banks.....	3	1½
Discount houses at call.....	3	1½
Discount houses with 7 days' notice.....	3	1½
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.....	3	1½

The following are the quotations for money at the leading Continental cities:

	B'k rate— 1870. 1871.	Op. m't— 1870. 1871.		B'k rate— 1870. 1871.	Op. m't— 1870. 1871.
At Paris.....	2½	4	Brussels.....	2½	4
Vienna.....	5	5	Madrid.....	5	5
Berlin.....	4	3½	Hamburg.....	—	2½
Frankfurt.....	3	3½	St. Petersburg.....	5	5
Amst'd'm.....	3	3½			
Turkey.....	5	5			

There has been a fair average demand for foreign bills of exchange, and no material change has taken place in the quotations. Gold continues to arrive in large quantities, and the accumulation in this market has been uninterrupted. For silver and dollars, however, there has been a better inquiry, and prices are rather firmer. The following prices of bullion are from Messrs. Pixley & Co.'s circular:

GOLD			
	s.	d.	s. d.
Bar Gold per oz. standard.	77	8 1/2	9
do fine do	77	11	—
do Refinable do	77	11	—
Spanish Doubloons per oz.	—	—	—
South American Doubloons do	74	0	—
United States gold coin do	76	3	—
SILVER.			
	s.	d.	s. d.
Bar Silver, Fine per oz. standard.	5	1 1/2	—
do containing 5 grs. gold per oz. standard.	5	1 1/2	—
Fine Cake Silver per oz. no price.	—	—	—
Mexican Dollars per oz.	4	10 1/2	—

Annexed is a statement showing the present position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the average quotation for English wheat, the price of Middling Upland Cotton, and of No. 40 Mule Yarn, fair, second quality—compared with the four previous years:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Circulation, including bank post bills.....	23,662,522	24,591,039	23,942,765	23,428,417	24,513,146
Public deposits.....	9,197,707	6,489,091	6,064,564	10,465,819	9,239,051
Other deposits.....	17,187,304	20,754,781	17,101,388	66,110,297	18,408,232
Government securities.....	12,886,314	13,294,557	14,098,273	12,976,001	12,971,405
Other securities.....	18,873,580	19,292,130	17,883,232	18,979,159	17,345,901
Reserve of notes and coin.....	12,778,336	12,743,253	9,296,478	12,481,202	15,544,416
Coin and bullion.....	20,954,326	21,969,838	17,810,223	20,491,392	24,544,396
Bank rate.....	2 1/2 p. c.	2 p. c.	4 1/2 p. c.	3 p. c.	2 1/2 p. c.
Consols.....	94	94 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Price of wheat.....	65s. 5d.	72s. 3d.	45s. 3d.	48s. 4d.	59s. 11d.
Mid. Upland cotton.....	11 1/2 d.	11 1/2 d.	11 1/2 d.	10 11/16 d.	* 11 1/16 d.
No. 40 mule yarn.....	1s. 5d.	1s. 3 1/2 d.	1s. 2 1/2 d.	1s. 3 1/2 d.	* 1s. 3 1/2 d.

* Price May 25.

The stock markets have been fairly active during the week. A prominent feature is that foreign government stocks have attracted considerable attention. Turkish, Spanish and Italian being decidedly firmer in price. A new loan for Turkey for about £6,000,000 or £7,000,000 is spoken of, to be secured upon the Egyptian tribute. Notwithstanding the favorable traffic returns, railway shares are weaker owing to realizations. Erie railway shares have been dull, and Illinois Central are rather flatter, but Atlantic and Great Western railway securities remain firm. In the market for United States Five-Twenty bonds, there has been no especial movement. The following are the highest and lowest prices of consols and the principal American securities on each day of the week:

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed. day.	Thur. day.	Friday.	Sat. day.
Consols.....	93 1/2 - 93 3/4	93 1/2 - 93 3/4	93 1/2 - 93 3/4	93 1/2 - 93 3/4	* 91 1/2 - 91 1/2	* 91 1/2 - 91 1/2
U. S. 5-20s, 1882.....	90 1/2 - 90 3/4	90 1/2 - 90 3/4	90 1/2 - 90 3/4	90 1/2 - 90 3/4	90 1/2 - 90 3/4	90 1/2 - 90 3/4
U. S. 5-20s, 1884.....	89 - 90	89 - 90	89 - 90	89 - 90	89 - 90	89 - 90
U. S. 5-20s, 1885.....	90 1/2 - 90 3/4	90 1/2 - 90 3/4	90 1/2 - 90 3/4	90 1/2 - 90 3/4	90 1/2 - 90 3/4	90 1/2 - 90 3/4
U. S. 5-20s, 1887.....	92 1/2 - 92 3/4	92 1/2 - 92 3/4	92 1/2 - 92 3/4	92 1/2 - 92 3/4	92 1/2 - 92 3/4	92 1/2 - 92 3/4
U. S. 10-40s, 1904.....	88 1/2 - 88 3/4	88 1/2 - 88 3/4	88 1/2 - 88 3/4	88 1/2 - 88 3/4	88 1/2 - 88 3/4	88 1/2 - 88 3/4
Atlantic & Gt. West. consols'd mort. b'ds	42 - 43	42 - 43	42 - 43	42 - 43	42 - 43	42 - 43
Erie Shares (\$100).....	24 1/2 - 24 3/4	24 1/2 - 24 3/4	24 1/2 - 24 3/4	24 1/2 - 24 3/4	24 1/2 - 24 3/4	24 1/2 - 24 3/4
Illinois Shares (\$100).....	109 1/2 - 109 3/4	109 1/2 - 109 3/4	109 1/2 - 109 3/4	109 1/2 - 109 3/4	109 1/2 - 109 3/4	109 1/2 - 109 3/4

* Ex dividend.

Respecting the growing crop of wheat on light soils, the accounts are of a favorable character; but on clay soils. The crop does not at present promise to be an average one. The weather during the present week has been changeable, and has fluctuated between heat and cold within very short periods. Warm days have been succeeded by cold nights, the prevailing wind being from the east. Fruit, which at one time promised an abundant yield, may now prove to be somewhat deficient, as a good deal of injury has been created by blight. The grass crop promises to be about an average, and not so heavy as was at one time expected, the young plant having been much injured by the protracted drought of last year, and by the severity of the winter. Taken altogether, however, the agricultural prospect cannot be considered to be unsatisfactory. The trade for cereal produce has been dull during the week, and the tendency of prices has been somewhat in favor of buyers, but no actual changes can be quoted.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of bread and feeding stuffs into and from the United Kingdom, during last week and since the commencement of the season, compared with the corresponding periods in 1869-70:

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 27.				
	1870-71.		1869-70.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat.....cwt.	575,031	74,980	529,951	9,651
Barley.....	123,131	3,243	103,198	2,000
Oats.....	230,550	25,967	316,221	429
Peas.....	47,831	1,673	62,655	131
Beans.....	63,728	273	12,456	230
Indian corn.....	221,368	5,381	160,285	.....
Flour.....	79,487	2,016	70,999	1,021

SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON (AUG. 25).

Wheat.....cwt.	23,781,644	2,818,643	30,485,875	262,024
Barley.....	5,963,136	1,070,090	6,170,765	21,067
Oats.....	5,938,333	1,353,021	7,336,990	2,363
Peas.....	651,581	51,700	1,108,428	86,304
Beans.....	1,387,674	17,155	1,379,858	11,913
Indian corn.....	10,587,013	64,089	13,732,529	14,044
Flour.....	3,396,008	1,324,880	4,758,292	18,869

For the corresponding periods in 1868-'69 the figures were as under:

	Imports.		Exports.	
	For the week.	Since Sept. 1.	For the week.	Since Sept. 1.
Wheat.....cwt.	237,977	20,672,906	84	151,221
Barley.....	37,783	8,150,326	8	99,800
Oats.....	48,503	4,501,402	3,946	99,601
Peas.....	9,378	890,938	44	23,175
Beans.....	19,338	2,047,709	—	4,453
Indian Corn.....	156,068	10,108,215	—	940
Flour.....	41,785	2,927,556	1,490	26,057

Owing to the Whitsuntide holidays, business has been somewhat restricted in the manufacturing districts, but the tone is healthy. The following relates to the trade of Manchester: This market continues to be animated by a firm tone, although there is very little business going on owing to the holidays, and many firms have closed their offices for the week. Compared with last Friday, prices are now dearer in most departments. A fair business has been done for the India markets, and spinners now decline to take the prices which they would have accepted on Tuesday.

Annexed is a statement showing the imports and exports of cotton into and from the United Kingdom, from September 1 to May 11, compared with the corresponding period in 1869-70.

	1870-71.		1869-70.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
American.....bales	1,976,786	303,139	1,156,418	55,388
Brazilian.....	343,173	43,596	357,012	44,814
East Indian.....	812,513	473,911	1,093,795	401,412
Egyptian.....	207,808	10,179	153,952	3,769
Miscellaneous.....	187,677	7,294	94,536	11,725
Total.....	3,525,057	788,049	2,767,093	546,813

The traffic receipts of railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending May 28 amounted, on 13,908 miles, to £921,755, against £817,779 last year on 13,665 miles, showing an increase of 243 miles and of £103,976. The receipts for goods on the fourteen principal lines were £421,348, against £390,535, showing an increase of £30,813.

For the third series of London sales of Colonial wool, which are to commence on the 22d of June, the following quantity has arrived up to date: 43,395 bales Port Phillip, 36,640 Sydney, 29,007 New Zealand, 7,303 Adelaide, 6,387 Van Dieman's Land, 2,330 Swan River, 18,874 Cape; total, 143,936 bales. There is no change in the market; the demand for wool continues active, and a fair amount of business is being done at rates which are always fully up to, and sometimes even above, the level of last sales quotations.

It is announced by Messrs. McAlmont Bros. & Co. that of the £1,400,000 bonds of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company recently offered, fully £800,000 has been applied for in this country. The balance will be offered for subscription in America.

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations in the markets of London and Liverpool for the past week have been reported by submarine telegraph, as shown in the following summary:

London Money and Stock Market.—The market for American securities closes steady with a slight advance in quotations.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	92	92 1/2	92 1/2
“ account.....	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	92	92 1/2	92 1/2
U. S. 6s (5-20s, 1862).....	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
“ old, 1865.....	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
“ old, 1867.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	x90 1/2	90 1/2
U. S. 10-40s.....	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2

The daily closing quotations for United States 6s (1862) at Frankfurt were:

Frankfort.....	90 1/2	96 1/2
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Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The general tendency of the market has been towards lower prices, with the exception of Barley. Quotations for all the list are reduced.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Flour (Western).....	26 6	26 6	26 6	26 6	26 0	26 0
Wheat (No. 2 Mid. Red).....	10 10	10 10	10 9	10 9	10 8	10 7
“ (Red Winter).....	11 6	11 6	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5
“ (California White).....	12 3	12 3	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Corn (W. m'd).....	31 6	31 6	31 0	31 0	31 3	31 3
Barley (Canadian).....	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
Oats (Am. & Can.).....	3 4	3 4	3 3	3 4	3 3	3 3
Peas (Canadian).....	41 6	41 6	41 6	41 6	41 6	41 6

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Lard has improved 1d. since our last report, while Pork and Bacon have declined, the former very decidedly. Other prices are steady.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef (ex. pr. mess).....	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0
Pork (Etn. pr. mess).....	59 0	59 0	57 6	57 0	56 0	55 0
Lard.....	37 0	36 6	36 0	36 0	36 0	35 0
Bacon (American).....	47 6	47 6	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0
Cheese (fine).....	61 0	61 0	61 0	61 0	61 0	61 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—Fine Rosin has been less firm, but quotations are otherwise unchanged, the market closing steady.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rosin (com. Wilm.)... 112 lb	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3
(fine pale).....	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Petroleum (std white)... 8 lb	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
(spirits).....	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Tallow (American)... 112 lb	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0

London Produce and Oil Markets.—There has been a steady market throughout, closing firm at our former quotations.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Lins'd c'ke (obl)... 10 lb	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Lins'd (Calcutta).....	63 6	63 6	63 6	63 6	63 6	63 6
Sugar (No. 12 Dch std)						
112 lb	36 0	36 6	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0
Sperm oil.....	82 0	82 0	82 0	82 0	82 0	82 0
Whale oil.....	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0
Lins'd oil..... 10 lb	32 10	32 10	32 10	32 10	32 10	32 10

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a decrease in dry goods and an increase in general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$7,410,146 this week, against \$7,671,435 last week, and \$8,174,154 the previous week. The exports are \$3,998,129 this week, against \$4,587,763 last week, and \$4,163,140 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 2,727 bales, against 5,781 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) June 9, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) June 10.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Dry goods.....	\$1,206,766	\$1,146,426	\$1,368,466	\$1,618,883
General merchandise.....	3,806,319	4,479,424	3,417,005	5,791,263
Total for the week...	\$5,013,085	\$5,625,850	\$4,785,471	\$7,410,146
Previously reported.....	106,003,193	140,338,004	130,402,543	166,942,887

Since Jan. 1..... \$11,016,220 \$145,963,854 \$135,188,014 \$174,353,033

In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending June 13:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
For the week.....	\$2,359,561	\$4,353,482	\$3,827,468	\$3,998,129
Previously reported.....	78,044,960	75,181,940	76,288,101	102,615,841
Since Jan. 1.....	\$80,401,521	\$79,535,422	\$80,115,569	\$106,613,970

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending June 10, 1871:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
June 6—St. Westphalia, Hamburg— Silver bars.....	\$41,300			
For London— American gold.....	42,300			
" 6—St. Minnesota, Liverpool— American gold.....	20,000			
" 7—St. Scotia, Liverpool— American gold.....	640,000			
Silver bars.....	165,082			
" 8—St. Hansa, Southampton— Silver bars.....	3,500			
Gold bars.....	14,600			
American gold.....	20,000			
" 8—St. Missouri, Havana— American gold.....	500			
Total for the week.....				\$1,520,568
Previously reported.....				34,395,861
Total since Jan. 1, 1871.....				\$35,916,429

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Same time in.....	\$14,296,493	\$18,677,211	\$20,088,211	\$20,088,211
1869.....	13,643,596	18,667,535	37,477,535	37,477,535
1868.....	40,735,306	18,657,535	15,514,556	15,514,556

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
June 6—St. City of Mexico, Vera Cruz— Silver dust.....	518			
" 7—St. Ville de Paris, Havre— Gold.....	1,346			
" 9—St. Missouri, Havana— Gold.....				850
Total for the week.....				\$5,906
Previously reported.....				3,043,880
Total since January 1, 1871.....				\$3,049,786

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Same time in.....	\$6,988,507	\$8,802,650	\$8,802,650	\$8,802,650
1870.....				\$3,390,931
1869.....				1,462,224

More Three Per Cent Certificates Called In.—The Secretary of the Treasury has called in another portion of the Three Per Cent certificates, the interest on which will cease on July 31st next. These certificates bear date December 16th, 1867, to March 16th, 1868, of the denomination of \$5,000, between the numbers 1,374 and 1,710 inclusive, and of the denomination of \$10,000 between the numbers 1,585 and 1,738 inclusive.

—The Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago Railway Company's First Mortgage 7 per cent Gold Bonds are offered for sale by Winslow, Lanier & Co., 27 Pine street, at 90 and interest. The road is 55 miles long, and nearly finished. It extends from Terre Haute, Indiana, northerly to Danville, Illinois, forming part of the great through route from Chicago to Terre Haute, Evansville, Nashville and the South.

The character and standing of the managers of this road, among

whom are Chauncey Rose, Esq., and other successful and experienced railroad men, and its prospective business in coal, iron and the agricultural products of the rich Wabash Valley, give promise of success and justify the recommending of these bonds to the attention of investors.

—The National Trust Company, 261 and 263 Broadway, has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent, free of government tax, payable July 3. The transfer books will be closed from June 20 to July 3.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD COMPANY

Are building a trunk line, connecting New Orleans with Mobile on the east, and giving the only railroad connection between the former city and the great and most productive State of Texas on the west, the total distance from Mobile to Houston being 475 miles.

The company is composed of strong Northern capitalists, who have already expended nearly TEN MILLION DOLLARS of their own funds in the construction of the line. They have built about 225 miles from Mobile westward, and secured by purchase of securities and made provision for the thorough repair and equipment of the 108 miles constituting the Texas division; leaving but 140 miles to be built to complete the entire road.

It is believed that no other railroad corporation in the country has ever made so large an expenditure from its own means before offering any of its securities to the public.

The Company now offer for sale the 8 per cent mortgage bonds upon the Louisiana division of 226 3/4 miles from New Orleans to the Sabine River. This will probably be the most valuable portion of the whole line, as it will be the only rail communication by which the enormous productions of Texas can reach the Southern metropolis.

So important is this road considered to Louisiana, that the State has made very liberal grants in aid of the enterprise, by direct donations, by endorsement of its bonds, and by subscriptions to the stock of the Company, amounting in all to over eight million dollars.

The bonds now offered are of two classes: First mortgage bonds, to the amount of \$13,500 per mile, and second mortgage bonds, to an equal amount, both principal and interest guaranteed by the State of Louisiana. The price of the two classes is the same, and subscribers can take their choice.

The Bonds are only in the denomination of \$1,000, or £200 each, interest payable January and July, at the rate of eight per cent currency in New York, or seven per cent gold in London, at the option of the holder, at the time each coupon is due. Bonds can be registered if desired.

No better security has been offered to investors. The line is a good and important one, and the stockholders have proved their determination and ability to carry the work to an early and successful completion, by the very large amount they have themselves put into it.

The Bonds are largely profitable, as well as entirely safe. One thousand dollars invested in these eight per cent bonds will give the purchaser more than seventy-seven per cent greater annual interest than the same amount invested in the new Government Five Per Cents, into which the Government Sixes are being funded by the Secretary of the Treasury.

At the same price, an eight per cent currency long bond is far cheaper than a 7 per cent gold one. Calculating a return to specie payments in three years, and taking the time that the bonds of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad have to run—45 years—we find that by compounding the interest of each, every six months, at 7 per cent, an 8 per cent currency bond at 90 will give a return of \$2,614 18 more than a 7 per cent gold bond, at the same price, or nearly three times the amount of the original investment.

While the purchaser of the 8 per cent bonds of this Company can realize this special profit, he also holds the option of taking advantage of any temporary advance in gold, as he has choice, at every separate coupon day, of gold interest at 7 per cent, or currency interest at 8 per cent.

The bonds are dated May 1, 1871. The first coupon will, therefore, be a fractional one, running from May 1 to July 1. The price is 90, and accrued interest at 8 per cent currency from May 1 to date of remittance. Bonds will be sent free of cost and Government, and all other marketable securities will be taken in exchange at their best market rates, without charge for selling.

Information concerning the company and the Road, and pamphlets containing map and full details of the enterprise, can be obtained of the undersigned or any of the Company's advertised agents.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Banker,
and Financial Agent N. O., M. & T. R. R. Co.,
No. 23 Nassau Street, New York.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL STREET, N. Y.

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ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

Buy and sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.

Interest payable August and February, in New York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. Taxes.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 WALL STREET.

HARVEY FISK.

FISK & HATCH.

A. S. HATCH.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, June 5, 1871.)

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY are extending their line of road to the head of reliable navigation on the Ohio River, where it will meet and connect with lines now building or projected, to the principal railroad centers and river cities of the Western States. 227 miles are in operation, and the rails (steel and iron) for 100 miles additional is now being laid. The road will have, when completed, a large East and West through business, besides an immense mineral and general local traffic.

THE SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO. are amply secured, and very desirable for safe and profitable investment. We believe them to be of equal value and security, with the Central Pacific Bonds, negotiated by us, and must take a like rank in market value and salable character.

Holders of Five-Twenty Bonds, desiring to fund them otherwise than in the new Five Per Cent. Government Loan, may do so with entire safety, at a profit of about 20 per cent., and without reduction of interest, by an exchange for the Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO.

Price of the bonds, until further notice, 92, and accrued interest from May 1.

We also buy and sell Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Co., and as agents of the U. S. Government, will attend to the funding of Five-Twenties into the new United States Bonds.

FISK & HATCH.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON (Limited).

DIRECTORS

George Albrecht, Bremen.
Edward Henry Green, London.
Carl Klotz, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Victor Freiherr Von Magnus, Berlin.
Julius May, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Adolph Vom Rath, Cologne.
Charles Ferdinand Rodewald, London.
Frederick Rodewald, London.
Thomas Sellar, London.
Rudolph Sulzbach, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. Joseph Speyer, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Managing Director—Otto Nestle.
Assistant Manager—Leopold Bonn.
Auditor—George Thomas Brooking.

Bankers—The London Joint Stock Bank, London.
The Capital of the German Bank of London Limited is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 Shares of £10 each; of which 60,000 Shares representing a capital of £600,000, have been issued, subscribed for, and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.

The bank is established in London and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to Foreign banking business.

Bartholomew House, Bartholomew lane, London E. C., April, 1871.

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week:

COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAID.	BOOKS CLOSED.
Railroads.			
Milwaukee & Chicago	\$1 pshr	June 19	
Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore	4	July 1	
Worcester & Nashua	5	July 1	
Pittsburg	4	July 1	
Connecticut River	5	July 1	
Boston & Maine	5	July 1	
Albany & Susquehanna	3½	July 1	June 19 to July 1.
Insurance.			
Kings County Fire	5	July 1	
Montauk Fire	6	June 20	
Brooklyn Fire	10	July 1	
Miscellaneous.			
National Trust Co. of the City of N. Y.	4	July 3	June 20 to July 3.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 16, 1871.

The Money Market.—Money has continued very easy throughout the week, with nearly all the business done at 3@4 per cent on miscellaneous collaterals, though large amounts have frequently been pressed upon the leading government dealers at 2 per cent. There are no indications of any immediate improvement in the rates for money, and the periods of spasmodic stringency when money has commanded 1-16 or ¼ per cent a day seem now almost like a matter of history. The demand from the wool trade has apparently been as large as usual this year, but so easily supplied from the plethora of loanable funds on hand that not even a temporary effect has been produced by it. The Comptroller has called upon the national banks for a statement of their condition on the 10th of June, which is unusually close to the time of their previous statement made on the 29th of April. It is probable that the Comptroller intends to have these statements made more frequently than heretofore, and it has been suggested in the financial columns of one of our leading newspapers that he may intend to call for them every week, and thus carry out to its fullest extent the spirit of the law which intended that these public statements should be a check upon all irregularities. The condition of the National banks of the United States on the 29th of April is shown in the following table:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts	.....	\$76,002,591
Overdrafts	.....	3,312,290
United States bonds to secure circulation	.....	\$54,427,300
United States bonds to secure deposits	.....	15,226,500
United States bonds and securities on hand	.....	32,487,560
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	.....	23,444,659
Due from Redempting and Reserve Agents	.....	85,061,016
Due from other National Banks	.....	38,322,679
Due from State Banks and Bankers	.....	11,435,174
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	.....	22,242,362
Current expenses	.....	6,744,119
Premiums	.....	4,414,255
Checks and other cash items	.....	12,653,507
Exchanges for Clearing House	.....	132,855,808
Bills of other National Banks	.....	16,642,223
Bills of State Banks	.....	13,282
Fractional Currency	.....	2,155,462
Specie	.....	22,729,027
Legal Tender Notes	.....	106,312,555
Clearing House Certificates	.....	21,581,571
Three Per Cent Certificates	.....	15,000,000
Total	.....	\$1,694,440,912
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock	.....	\$446,925,493
Surplus fund	.....	97,620,669
Undivided profits	.....	306,131,293
National Bank Notes outstanding	.....	1,982,580
State Bank Notes outstanding	.....	2,235,248
Dividends unpaid	.....	61,005,174
Individual deposits	.....	6,521,572
United States deposits	.....	3,757,873
Deposits of United States Disbursing Officers	.....	125,067,469
Due to National Banks	.....	36,115,580
Due to State Banks and Bankers	.....	5,723,223
Notes and bills re-discounted	.....	5,740,964
Bills payable	.....
Total	.....	\$1,694,440,912

The last statement of the city banks show a decline in legal tenders and specie and a consequent falling off of \$1,634,745 in the excess of legal tender reserve, the several items showed the following changes as compared with the previous week: Loans, increased \$2,008,013; specie, decreased \$1,073,727; circulation, decreased \$228,312; deposits, increased \$510,817; legal tenders, decreased \$490,392.

The following statement shows the present condition of the associated banks, compared with the same date in the last two years:

	June 10, 1871.	June 11, 1870.	June 12, 1869.
Loans and discounts	\$28,810,163	\$25,400,000	\$27,000,000
Specie	12,716,153	25,500,000	19,000,000
Circulation	30,740,411	25,100,000	24,100,000
Net deposits	240,894,326	230,700,000	193,900,000
Legal Tenders	70,410,441	60,100,000	50,500,000

The demand for commercial paper has not been quite as active as last week, though rates are not notably higher. Lenders are able to obtain better rates for money in this way than they can obtain on call loans, and the expectation that money will continue easy for some time to come, encourages them in purchasing first-class paper.

Quotations are as follows:

	per cent.
Commercial, first class endorsed	60 days. 4½ @ 5
" " " "	4 months. 5 @ 6
" " " "	6 months. 5½ @ 6½
" " " "	single names. 6 @ 7
" " " "	4 to 6 months. 6 @ 9
Bankers, first class foreign	60 days. 4½ @ 5
" domestic	8 to 10 months. 5 @ 6

United States Bonds.—The government bond market has been dull on steady prices. There is an absence of inquiry for large amounts from any quarter, and the sales recorded at the government stock board are of noticeably small amounts. To day there was an improved demand from foreign bankers on higher quotations from London, and prices improved about ¼@½ per cent. On Wednesday the treasury purchased \$1,000,000 fifties at prices between 111.12 and 111.46, the total amount offered was \$3,571,250. The new loan continues to be offered for subscriptions on the same terms as heretofore, and no further negotiations in regard to it are reported.

The following were the highest and lowest prices of leading government securities at the Board on each day of the past week:

	Saturday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
	June 10.	June 11.	June 12.	June 13.	June 14.	June 15.
6's, 1881 coup.	117½ 117½	117½ 117½	117½ 117½	117½ 117½	117½ 117½	117½ 117½
5 20's, 1862 coup.	112 112½	112 112½	112 112½	112 112½	112 112½	112 112½
5 20's, 1863	112 112½	112 112½	112 112½	112 112½	112 112½	112 112½
5 20's, 1865	112 112½	112 112½	112 112½	112 112½	112 112½	112 112½
5 20's, 1865 n	114 114	114 114	114 114	114 114	114 114	114 114
5 20's, 1867	114 114	114 114	114 114	114 114	114 114	114 114
5 20's, 1868	114 114	114 114	114 114	114 114	114 114	114 114
10-40's	110 110	110 110	110 110	110 110	110 110	110 110
Currency 6's	115 115	115 115	115 115	115 115	115 115	115 115

* This is the price bid and asked, no sale was made at the Board.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market has been dull and prices irregular, business having been limited very

much to specialties. The upward movement in the market which was for some time very confidently anticipated has not yet taken place, and in consequence of the absence of any decided turn in that direction, there has been a larger "short" interest created, so that there is now a considerable division in the stock market where a few weeks ago there was hardly a "bear" to be found. Money is easy beyond precedent with the prospect of continuing so for some time to come; the financial statements of many leading companies are also quite favorable, as for instance—Rock Island, North Western, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, &c., and so far as these circumstances have influence they favor high prices. On the other hand, it is urged that prices have already advanced 10 to 20 per cent, and that all the leading stocks are largely held by cliques and cannot be unloaded upon outside buyers at any higher prices. Rock Island sold down to 118½ on Wednesday but quickly rallied and closed to-day at 122. Lake Shore closes at 113½ selling up to 114½ to-day. Union Pacific broke from 31½ to 29½, under large sales. New York Central and Hudson closes at 98; the following telegram from Washington was received to-day in regard to the tax:

"The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon decided that he has power to hear the appeal of the New York Central Railroad Company from the recent decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but that it is not necessary to do so for the due administration of the law or the protection of the rights of the company. If, therefore, the company shall not pay the amount already assessed, there will be a levy on their property. They, however, have the right to institute suit against the Collector, and the Government will thus be enabled to defend the decision."

Notice has been given at the Stock Board that on June 22, the New York and Harlem Railroad Company will sell at the first board ten thousand shares of its new stock (recently authorized) for the account of the company. It is now said that the preliminaries are arranged for merging the American and the Maryland Coal Companies into the Consolidation Coal. The two former are valuable dividend paying properties.

The market closed heavy on nearly the whole list.

The following were the highest and lowest prices of the active list of railroad and miscellaneous stocks on each day of the last week:

	Saturday, June 10.	Monday, June 11.	Tuesday, June 12.	Wednesday, June 13.	Thursday, June 14.	Friday, June 15.
N.Y. Cent. & H.R.	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
do scrip	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Harlem	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Krie	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Reading	116 1/4	117 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Lake Shore	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Wabash	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Pittsburg	118 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Northwestern	83 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
do pref	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Rock Island	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Fort Wayne	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
St. Paul	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
do pref	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Onto, Mississ.	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Central of N.J.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Chic. & Alton	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
do pref	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Panama	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Clev. C. & I.	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Col. Chic. & I.C.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Dal. Lack. & W.	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Hann. St. Jos.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
do pref	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Illinois Central	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
Mich. Central	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Morris & Essex	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B. Hart. & Erie	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Union Pacific	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
West. Un. Tel.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Mariposa pref.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Quicksilver	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Pacific Mail	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Adams Express	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Am. Merch. Un.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
United States	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Wells, Fargo.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2

* This is the price bid and asked, no sale was made at the Board.

State and Railroad Bonds.—Southern State Bonds have generally been firm on a moderate business, but to-day there were very large transactions in Tennessee with an advance at one time to 73½. This movement is generally attributed to speculative manipulation based upon the "short" interest which has been made in these bonds during the past few weeks. There has been for some time a strong party in Tennessee bonds, very confident in regard to their ultimate value, in consequence of the progress made in the State towards a sound financial basis.

Railroad bonds are in good demand from investors, as they pay a high interest and offer attractions as an investment while money is loaning at 2@4 per cent on call. In regard to the Central Pacific Securities, some sensation was created by the discovery of a counterfeit bond, but there is good reason to believe that it has been issued within ten days, and the whole amount sold does not exceed the small sum of \$14,000, as the prompt action of the financial agents in giving notice to the public prevented the issue or sale of more. The *Daily Bulletin* gives the following description of the counterfeit:

"The counterfeits are not dangerous, the paper on which they are printed being whiter and thicker than the genuine. The words 'of the' are omitted in the thirteenth line of the body of the bond. The width of the engraved part of the counterfeit is one-fourth of an inch narrower than the genuine bond of the same series. The coupons are also a trifle shorter. The signatures are fairly done, but are not calculated to deceive experts. The counterfeits, as far as known, are all in the series lettered 'L.'"

The price of Central Pacifics has been very little affected, and they close at 102@102½; Union Pacific Firsts, 91½@92; Land Grants, 83½@84½; Incomes, 82@82½.

The following is an official statement of the business of the Land Department of the Union Pacific Railroad Company:

	SALES.
May, 1871—Acres, 26,195 55-100 for.....	\$110,773 68
Average per acre.....	4 29
Land grant bonds cancelled.....	27,000 00
Total sales to May 31, 1871:	
Acres, 367,448 01-100 for.....	\$1,622,013 30
Average per acre.....	4 41

	LAND GRANT BONDS.
Total amount issued.....	\$10,400,000
Less bonds cancelled by Land Department.....	\$775,000
Bought by trustees.....	150,000
	925,000

	LAND NOTES ON HAND.
Leaving bonds outstanding.....	\$9,475,000
May 31—Principal (interest not included).....	\$701,547 96

The following are the highest and lowest prices of the most active State Bonds at the Board on each day of the week:

	Saturday, June 10.	Monday, June 11.	Tuesday, June 12.	Wednesday, June 13.	Thursday, June 14.	Friday, June 15.
5s Tenn. old.....	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
5s Tenn. new.....	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
5s N. Car. old.....	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
5s N. Car. new.....	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
5s Virg. old.....	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
5s S. C. N. J. & J.....	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
5s Missouri.....	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
5s Pac. 1st.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
5s U. P. 1st.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
5s U. P. Income.....	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Cent. Pac. Gold.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2

* This is the price bid and asked, no sale was made at the Board.

The Gold Market.—The gold market has been very irregular in consequence of the manipulations of the clique or "pool" operating for a rise. After the partial failure of last week it appears that a new party was organized, and on Monday they succeeded in making cash gold scarce enough to command ½ per cent for one day's use, and bid up the premium to 1½ per cent the highest point. On Tuesday the pool seemed to break, and from 1 to 4 per cent was paid for carrying. Wednesday was dull without feature of importance, but on Thursday the "pool" began operating again, and frightened those "short" of gold into bidding 3-64s for its use to-day. To-day, however, there was another break in the party, with reports of bad faith among themselves and the selling out by most of the members, so that the rates paid for carrying were 2, 1, 3 and 4 per cent and for borrowing 1 and 2 per cent to flat.

The impression prevails that no further attempts to control the market will be made, and the operations thus far are generally considered to have been a complete failure.

The export of gold has been checked, and the total this week to date is only about \$400,000, with \$400,000 more known to be engaged for to-morrow. The Treasury sold \$2,000,000 on Thursday, the total bids being \$8,567,500, under the impression that more than \$2,000,000 might be accepted. Customs receipts this week amount to \$2,558,000.

It is anticipated the July interest on Government Bonds may at any time now be ordered to be paid without rebate.

The following table will show the course of the gold premium each day of the week past:

	Open- ing.	Low- est.	High- est.	Clos- ing.	Total Clearings.	Gold. Balances.	Currency. Balances.
Sat. day, June 10.....	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	\$31,469,000	\$1,836,663	\$2,204,911
Sunday, " 11.....	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	105,315,000	6,339,663	8,248,150
Tuesday, " 13.....	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	86,167,000	3,367,736	5,967,064
Wednesday, " 14.....	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	63,407,000	3,393,721	4,300,327
Thursday, " 15.....	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	39,599,000	1,647,013	1,904,555
Friday, " 16.....	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	54,225,000	2,773,259	5,159,066
Current week.....	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	379,683,000	2,773,259	3,459,061
Previous week.....	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	419,211,000	2,471,549	2,782,741
Jan 1, 1871, to date.....	110 1/2	110 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2			

The following are the quotations in gold for foreign and American coin:

	American gold (old coinage)	American silver (old coinage)
Sovereigns.....	\$4 88 @ \$4 92	Dimes and half dimes..... 96 @ 97
Napoleons.....	3 57 @ 3 59	Five francs..... 95 @ 96
German X thalers.....	7 30 @ 7 35	Francs..... 19 @ 19 1/2
Prussian X thalers.....	8 05 @ 8 15	English silver..... 4 80 @ 4 85
German Kronen.....	6 0 @ 6 00	Prussian thalers..... 71 @ 72
X guilders.....	3 40 @ 3 45	Specie thalers..... 1 04 @ 1 06
Spanish doubloons.....	16 10 @ 16 40	Mexican dollars..... 1 04 @ 1 04 1/2
Patriot doubloons.....	15 50 @ 15 70	Spanish dollars..... 30 3 p.c. premium.
American silver (new).....	97 1/2 @ 98	South American dollars..... par.

Foreign Exchange.—The market has been unsettled by the speculative manipulations in gold. Rates declined to 110 for sixty days sterling, but bills could be bought at 109½@109¾ on Monday, when cash gold was loaning at ½ per cent a day. Since that time rates have been 110@110¼ without much firmness until to-day, when leading drawers advanced this afternoon to 110¼ in consequence of the easier rates for cash gold and the belief that the gold speculation had been, for the present, abandoned; unless a further disturbance occurs in gold, higher rates of exchange are again expected. Double eagles are now quoted at 1-16 premium Cotton shipments from all ports amount to 20,970 bales against 40,332 bales in the same week of 1870.

Quotations are as follows:

	60 Days.	3 Days.
London prime bankers.....	109 1/2 @ 110 1/2	109 1/2 @ 110 1/2
Paris (bankers).....	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2
Antwerp.....	5 21 1/4 @ 5 17 1/2	5 16 1/2 @ 5 12 1/2
Swiss.....	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2
Hamburg.....	36 1-16 @ 36 1-16	36 1-16 @ 36 1-16
Frankfurt.....	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2
Bremen.....	29 @ 29 1/2	29 @ 29 1/2
Prussian thalers.....	71 1/2 @ 71 1/2	71 1/2 @ 71 1/2

The transactions for the week at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury have been as follows:

	Custom House Receipts.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.	Custom House Payments.	Sub-Treasury Payments.
Saturday, June 10.....	\$363,000	\$740,725 37	\$283,408 30	\$1,513,080 30
Monday, " 11.....	275,000	1,201,316 20	365,352 50	1,601,174 29
Tuesday, " 13.....	343,000	580,029 74	309,559 98	38,472 78
Wednesday, " 14.....	840,000	771,919 76	71,353 52	47,300 63
Thursday, " 15.....	540,000	2,013,382 38	1,683,152 12	499,864 28
Friday, " 16.....	430,000	450,723 15	2,643,710 99	1,813,466 38
Total.....	\$2,558,000	\$4,791,114 90	\$3,941,904 36	\$3,758,531 94
Balance, June 9.....		\$6,497,172 39	4,371,857 33	
Payment during week.....		\$80,788,289 69	\$3,319,361 69	
Balance June 16.....		\$36,825,067 16	\$1,560,328 05	

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on June 10, 1871:

BANKS.	AVERAGE AMOUNT OF				
	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Legal Tender.
New York.....	\$3,000,000	\$12,538,000	\$1,081,000	\$41,000	\$1,918,000
Manhattan.....	2,050,000	5,725,700	206,900	9,800	4,985,500
Mechanics.....	3,000,000	6,777,900	765,600	881,100	5,194,400
Union.....	2,000,000	5,519,100	231,400	519,100	4,574,600
America.....	1,500,000	4,538,200	225,700	465,800	5,006,900
Phoenix.....	3,000,000	8,883,771	951,757	1,413	7,196,571
City.....	1,800,000	3,717,626	220,557	526,167	6,090,675
Traders' & Bankers'.....	1,000,000	6,473,148	3,550	6,339,375	1,506,000
Fulton.....	1,700,000	4,086,516	197,490	708,216	2,888,131
Chemical.....	600,000	2,049,143	180,713	.....	1,722,735
Merchants' Exchange.....	300,000	6,319,513	29,826	4,448,410	1,090,831
Gallatin, National.....	1,225,000	3,061,357	19,533	447,716	2,475,662
Butchers'.....	1,500,000	2,448,195	285,602	484,273	1,532,899
Mechanics and Traders'.....	800,000	2,029,300	10,500	195,700	1,456,300
Greenwich.....	600,000	946,807	.....	788,303	139,553
Leather Manufacturers'.....	600,000	3,439,382	217,504	225,151	2,692,772
Seventh Ward.....	500,000	1,300,337	62,804	170,129	891,883
State of New York.....	2,000,000	4,222,095	276,434	493,000	3,451,655
American Exchange.....	5,000,000	9,546,840	439,000	9,911,300	1,357,540
Commerce.....	10,000,000	22,596,146	428,772	3,959,480	9,551,117
Broadway.....	1,000,000	5,252,600	36,900	900,000	5,284,400
Ocean.....	1,000,000	2,012,004	42,567	790,675	1,488,563
Metropolitan.....	1,000,000	3,947,800	1,000	478,700	3,147,100
Pacific.....	422,700	2,113,500	7,370	4,690	1,674,280
Republic.....	2,000,000	5,006,562	748,557	841,430	4,146,739
Chatham.....	450,000	2,085,500	100,300	129,900	2,575,500
People's.....	1,000,000	1,525,805	4,660	5,732	1,383,811
North American.....	1,000,000	2,997,341	200,934	4,000	2,617,285
Hanover.....	1,000,000	2,438,909	151,395	291,165	1,491,349
Irving.....	500,000	1,997,276	1,100	190,255	1,507,000
Metropolitan.....	400,000	10,501,123	481,319	1,488,383	5,539,773
Citizens.....	1,000,000	1,806,956	22,705	130,485	1,349,973
Nassau.....	1,000,000	2,512,370	29,138	3,924	2,288,094
Market.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,317,400	479,900	2,330,330
St. Nicholas.....	1,000,000	2,915,900	5,300	745,100	1,865,500
Shoe and Leather.....	1,500,000	3,752,700	52,500	791,000	2,889,500
Corn Exchange.....	1,000,000	2,696,270	78,500	5,719	1,211,114
Continental.....	2,000,000	4,997,276	271,367	561,338	2,510,632
Commonwealth.....	750,000	2,278,600	100,000	239,100	2,200,000
Oriental.....	800,000	1,756,430	3,320	4,520	1,277,000
Marine.....	400,000	1,815,960	41,190	360,000	1,610,500
Atlantic.....	300,000	1,007,175	17,000	97,537	257,402
Importers and Traders'.....	1,000,000	12,538,000	68,700	50,500	12,538,000
Park.....	2,000,000	18,900,677	652,109	850,357	22,674,953
Mechanics' Banking Ass.....	500,000	1,156,400	105,330	301,800	1,099,300
Brooklyn.....	1,000,000	4,265,300	4,190	1,915	3,247,305
North River.....	400,000	1,263,632	23,824	10,853	1,202,671
East River.....	350,000	1,033,851	9,721	242,250	684,121
Manufacturers & Mer.....	500,000	1,464,100	5,100	677	1,244,500
Fourth National.....	1,000,000	490,400	2,827,540	1,322,600	5,797,200
Central National.....	300,000	1,119,000	40,000	1,335,000	1,020,000
Second National.....	300,000	1,584,000	.....	266,000	1,516,000
Ninth National.....	1,000,000	650,000	86,000	717,000	6,215,000
First National.....	1,000,000	4,265,300	77,500	832,100	1,918,000
Third National.....	1,000,000	5,263,700	519,400	794,000	6,226,600
New York N. Exchange.....	300,000	1,229,400	700	266,000	836,500
Tenth National.....	1,000,000	4,414,400	345,000	850,600	1,136,800
Lowry National.....	250,000	1,214,467	7,567	225,000	1,021,900
New York County.....	200,000	1,172,100	.....	150,000	1,142,400
German American.....	1,000,000	3,216,102	155,472	.....	3,060,520
Bull's Head.....	200,000	1,375,200	5,300	6,307	1,369,597
Stuyvesant.....	200,000	1,768,000	8,019	.....	1,063,962
Eleventh Ward.....	200,000	549,000	.....	.....	543,097
Eighth National.....	250,000	72,249	3,698	250,000	905,432
American National.....	500,000	886,500	45,423	441,153	513,742
Germania.....	200,000	902,800	8,549	.....	311,970
Manufacturers & Builders.....	100,000	1,262,011	.....	.....	1,262,011

Totals..... \$70,288,900 \$296,810,161 \$12,716,133 \$30,740,411 \$241,894,336 \$70,410,441

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows:

Loans.....	Inc. \$2,008,013	Net Deposits.....	Inc. \$510,817
Specie.....	Dec. 1,078,727	Legal Tenders.....	Dec. 490,392
Circulation.....	Dec. 225,512		

The following are the totals for a series of weeks past:

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Tenders.	Legal.	Aggregate
April 29.....	287,554,338	15,597,199	31,461,929	222,319,225	60,426,291	809,774,560	
May 6.....	292,312,718	15,807,294	31,291,305	227,581,540	62,099,211	814,353,303	
May 13.....	289,291,261	16,190,291	31,291,305	221,556,013	61,252,293	809,677,984	
May 20.....	294,436,531	15,252,813	31,024,966	233,594,016	64,521,422	814,919,159	
May 27.....	291,441,638	15,890,114	31,271,244	233,430,700	68,230,410	814,304,359	
June 3.....	291,802,148	13,789,890	30,965,723	241,383,519	71,900,833	808,323,708	
June 10.....	296,810,161	12,716,133	30,740,411	241,894,336	70,410,441	719,872,432	

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week preceding Monday, June 12, 1871:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. Tender.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Legal.
Philadelphia.....	\$1,500,000	\$5,292,000	\$56,000	\$1,575,000	\$3,325,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
North American.....	1,000,000	4,480,724	5,700	1,231,657	2,917,714	918,900	918,900
Farmers and Mech.....	2,000,000	5,568,700	27,000	1,651,960	4,564,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Commercial.....	810,000	2,601,000	3,300	697,000	1,736,000	611,000	611,000
Mechanics'.....	800,000	4,092,000	1,271	1,000,000	1,400,000	468,200	468,200
Bank N. Liberties.....	500,000	2,831,000	2,000	701,000	1,257,100	400,000	400,000
Southwestern.....	250,000	1,492,300	14,930	665,500	1,673,600	211,000	211,000
Kensington.....	250,000	1,076,630	4,610	304,000	967,049	229,126	229,126
Penn.....	500,000	1,231,000	9,730	188,000	971,782	170,250	170,250
West.....	400,000	1,404,021	961	361,287	1,042,734	162,412	162,412
Manufacturers'.....	1,000,000	1,980,000	.....	840,000	1,218,718	451,254	451,254
Bank of Commerce.....	250,000	813,031	4,637	338,092	706,860	241,915	241,915
Grand.....	1,000,000	4,516,000	23,000	1,526,000	4,065,000	593,000	593,000
Transatlantic.....	200,000	1,497,996	5,611	378,431	1,045,480	172,295	172,295
Consolidation.....	300,000	1,126,371	.....	225,591	781,515	270,000	270,000
City.....	400,000	1,298,455	202	495,821	978,540	355,360	355,360
Commonwealth.....	300,000	946,000	.....	190,113	755,887	212,070	212,070
Corn Exchange.....	500,000	1,760,000	1,100	534,000	1,160,000	450,000	450,000
Union.....	800,000	1,252,000	1,000	512,000	1,581,000	219,000	219,000
First.....	1,000,000	5,714,000	7,000	1,247,000	8,755,000	792,000	792,000
Third.....	300,000	928,456	.....	348,500	580,200	262,345	262,345
Fourth.....	150,000	910,000	.....	248,000	1,078,427	179,000	179,000
Sixth.....	150,000	551,000	.....	150,000	452,000	135,000	135,000
Seventh.....	250,000	2,444,000	.....	150,000	897,000	219,855	219,855
Eighth.....	275,000	967,000	.....	238,000	729,000	240,500	240,500
Central.....	750,000	3,195,000	2,000	500,000	2,595,000	800,000	800,000
Bank of Republic.....	1,000,000	3,310,000	.....	501,000	1,524,000	800,000	800,000
Security.....	247,000	463,000	.....	126,000	238,000	180,000	180,000

Total..... \$16,482,000 \$57,324,311 \$150,252 \$15,805,072 \$47,124,278 \$11,184,678

The deviations from last week's returns are as follows:

Capital.....	Increase. \$1,000	Legal Tenders.....	Decrease. \$394,092
Loans.....	Increase. 1,245,073	Deposits.....	Decrease. 219,263
Specie.....	Decrease. 16,161	Circulation.....	Decrease. 4,847

The annexed statement shows the condition of the Philadelphia Banks for a series of weeks:

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tender.	Deposits.	Circulation.
May 1.....	\$4,641,445	14,460,724	14,253,922	44,823,711	11,668,375
May 8.....	54,819,267	390,778	14,253,922	44,823,711	11,668,375
May 15.....	55,083,229	281,506	14,575,823	43,662,846	11,119,736
May 22.....	55,091,625	213,993	14,590,456	44,269,775	11,176,493
May 29.....	54,261,474	285,831	15,540,634	45,830,583	11,174,572
June 5.....	56,099,238	166,413	16,199,094	47,343,611	11,189,520
June 12.....	57,321,311	156,252	15,805,072	47,124,278	11,184,678

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, on Monday June 12, 1871:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. T. Notes.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Atlantic.....	\$750,000	\$1,530,822	\$1,140	\$183,812	\$292,563	\$481,266
Atlas.....	1,500,000	2,300,263	878	198,703	852,563	784,244
Blackstone.....	1,500,000	3,645,002	8,640	309,167	1,884,759	789,214
Boston.....	1,000,000	2,049,926	2,000	2,542,328	941,589	789,214
Boylston.....	500,000	1,417,459	155	260,000	578,000	578,000
Broadway.....	200,000	525,754	2,552	78,402	369,130	447,496
Columbian.....	1,000,000	2,371,612	44,528	301,400	687,131	745,115
Freeman's.....	600,000	1,497,839	2,342	142,740	515,022	559,650
Flint.....	1,000,000	2,715,766	44,365	300,995	615,346	789,214
Everett.....	200,000	652,721	720	71,143	515,346	789,214
Faneuil Hall.....	1,000,000	2,304,575	74,020	170,833	1,110,019	560,857
Globe.....	1,000,000	2,514,976	2,342	142,740	515,022	559,650
Hamilton.....	750,000	1,828,013	2,163	171,164	1,237,745	856,000
Howard.....	1,000,000	1,988,720	7,653	171,143	641,473	439,000
Market.....	1,000,000	1,918,326	3,400	193,822	538,587	789,214
Massachusetts.....	800,000	1,971,454	35,622	191,526	538,587	789,214</

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

The Active Stocks and Bonds given on a Previous Page are not Repeated here. Quotations are made of the Per Cent Value, Whatever the Par may be. Southern Securities are Quoted in a Separate List.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.
New York Prices.			RAILROAD BONDS.			Boston.			Baltimore.		
American Gold Coin.	112 3/4	113 1/4	Great Western, 2d M. 1893.	85	86	Cin. San. & Clev. 1st M. 7, 77.	99 1/2	100	Central Ohio, 1st M. 6.	85 1/2	88
U. S. GOVERNMENTS.			Quincy & Tol. 1st M. 1890.	85	86	Eastern Mass. conv. 5, 1874.	99 1/2	100	Marietta & Cin. 1st M. 7, 1891.	97 1/2	98
(Not previously quoted.)			Ill. & So. Iowa, 1st Mort.	102	102 1/2	Hartford & Erie, 1st M. (old) 1.	24 1/2	24 1/2	do do 2d M. 7, 1896.	84	84 1/2
6s, 1881, reg.	114	114 1/4	Glena & Chicago Ex. ended.	96 1/2	96 1/2	do do 1st M. (new) 7.	24 1/2	24 1/2	Northern Cent. 1st M. (guar) 6	94	94 1/2
6s, 5-20s, (1882) reg.	109 1/2	109 1/2	Galena & Chicago, 2d Mort.	96 1/2	96 1/2	Old Col. & Newport Bds, 6, 76.	97 1/2	97 1/2	do do 2d M. S. F. 4, 85.	94	94 1/2
6s, 5-20s, (1881) reg.	109 1/2	109 1/2	Chic. R. Island & Pacific.	96 1/2	96 1/2	do do Bonds, 7, 1877.	103 1/2	103 1/2	do do 3d M. S. F. 6, 1900	90	90
6s, 5-20s, (1885, new) reg.	109 1/2	109 1/2	Morris & Essex, 1st Mort.	102 1/2	102 1/2	Rutland, new 7.	89	89	do do Cons. (gold) 6, 1900	96 1/2	94
6s, 5-20s, (1887) reg.	109 1/2	109 1/2	do do 3d Mort.	99 1/2	99 1/2	Verm't Cen. 1st M. cons. 7, 56	87 1/2	87 1/2	Pitts. & Connell's, 1st M. 7, 98	96	96 1/2
6s, 5-20s, (1888) reg.	109 1/2	109 1/2	Cleve. & Tol. Sinking Fund.	103	103	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	do do 1st M. 6, 1889	96	96 1/2
6s, 10-40s, reg.	109 1/2	109 1/2	New Jersey Central, 2d Mort.	103	103	Vermont & Can. new, 8.	92	92	West Md. 1st M. endorsed, 6, 90	96	95 1/2
STATE BONDS.			do do new bds.	103	104	Boston & Albany stock.	158 1/2	159	do do 2d M. S. F. 4, 85.	94	94 1/2
Tennessee, old.	71	71 1/2	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chic., 1st M.	103	103	Boston & Providence.	151	151	do do Consol. (gold) 6, 1900	96 1/2	94
do do new bonds.	73	73 1/2	do do 2d Mort.	100	100 1/2	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	140	140	Pitts. & Connell's, 1st M. 7, 98	96	96 1/2
Virginia 6s, old.	67	67 1/2	do do 3d Mort.	100	100 1/2	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	140	140	do do 1st M. 6, 1889	96	96 1/2
do do new bonds.	73	73 1/2	Che. & Pitts., Consol. S. F. d.	92	93	Boston, Hartford & Erie.	140	140	do do 2d M. S. F. 4, 85.	94	94 1/2
do do registered old.	54	54 1/2	do do 2d Mort.	96	96	Boston & Lowell stock.	135	135	Baltimore & Ohio stock.	148	148
do do do 1866.	73	73	do do 3d Mort.	96	96 1/2	do do 1st M. cons. 7, 56	87 1/2	87 1/2	Parkersburg Branch.	28	28
do do do 1867.	73	73	Chic. & Alton Sinking Fund.	96	96 1/2	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	Central Ohio do preferred.	30	30 1/2
Georgia 6s, old.	81	81 1/2	do do 1st Mortgage.	94	94	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	Cincinnati.		
do do new bonds.	83	83 1/2	do do Income.	92	92	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	Cincinnati 6s.	88	88
do do 7s, endorsed.	93	93 1/2	Ohio & Miss., 1st Mortgage.	102 1/2	102 1/2	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	do do 7-30s.	103	104
Texas 7s, gold.	95	95 1/2	do do Consolidated.	97	97 1/2	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	Ham. Co. Ohio, 1st M. 7, 1888	88	89
North Carolina 6s, old.	47 1/2	47 1/2	Dub. & Sioux C., 1st Mort.	97	97 1/2	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	do do 7 p. c. 1, 103 yrs.	92	92 1/2
do do Funding Act, 1866.	51	51 1/2	Peninsula RR Bonds.	94	94 1/2	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	Covington & Cin. Bridge.	70	70
do do 1868.	51	51 1/2	St. L. & Iron Mountain, 1st M.	94	94 1/2	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	Cin. Ham. & D., 1st M. 7, 80.	93	93 1/2
do do new bonds.	2 1/2	2 1/2	Mil. & St. Paul, 1st Mort. 8s.	96 1/2	96 1/2	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	do do 2d M. 7, 80.	90	90 1/2
do do Special Tax.	2 1/2	2 1/2	do do do 1st Mort. 7-10	96 1/2	96 1/2	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	do do 3d M. 7, 80.	90	90 1/2
South Carolina 6s.	23 1/2	23 1/2	do do do 2d Mort.	92	92 1/2	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	Cin. & Indiana, 1st M. 7, 1905.	96	96 1/2
do do do new bonds.	23 1/2	23 1/2	Marietta & Cin. 1st Mort.	93	93	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	do do 2d M. 7, 1877.	80	80
do do do 1870.	23 1/2	23 1/2	Chic. & Milwaukee 1st Mort.	93	93	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	do do 3d M. 7, 90.	94	94 1/2
do do do 1871.	23 1/2	23 1/2	Joliet & Chicago, 1st Mort.	93	93	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	Dayton & Mich., 1st M. 7, 81.	86	86 1/2
do do do 1872.	23 1/2	23 1/2	Chic. & St. Louis, 1st Mort.	93	93	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	do do 2d M. 7, 84.	86	86 1/2
do do do 1873.	23 1/2	23 1/2	Chic. & Peoria, 1st Mort.	93	93	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	do do 3d M. 7, 84.	86	86 1/2
do do do 1874.	23 1/2	23 1/2	Col. Chic. & Ind., 1st Mort.	87 1/2	87 1/2	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	Dayton & West, 1st M. 7, 1903.	87	87
do do do 1875.	23 1/2	23 1/2	do do 2d Mort.	87 1/2	87 1/2	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	do do 1st M. 6, 1905.	77	77
do do do 1876.	23 1/2	23 1/2	Tol. Peoria & Warsaw, W. D.	88 1/2	88 1/2	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	do do (I. & C) 1st M. 7, 1888	60	60 1/2
do do do 1877.	23 1/2	23 1/2	do do do 2d M.	88 1/2	88 1/2	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	do do 2d M. 7, 85.	89	89 1/2
do do do 1878.	23 1/2	23 1/2	New York & M. Haven 6s.	100	100	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	Cin. Ham. & Dayton stock.	93	93 1/2
do do do 1879.	23 1/2	23 1/2	do do Cedar Falls & Minn., 1st M.	87 1/2	88	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	Columbus & Xenia stock.	107 1/2	108 1/2
do do do 1880.	23 1/2	23 1/2	do do Detroit, Monroe & Tol. bonds.	96	96	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	Dayton & Michigan stock.	108 1/2	108 1/2
do do do 1881.	23 1/2	23 1/2	Lake Shore Div. bonds.	94 1/2	94 1/2	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	Louisville.		
do do do 1882.	23 1/2	23 1/2	Cleve. & Tol. Sinking Fund.	96 1/2	96 1/2	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	Louisville 6s, 82 to 98.	82	82 1/2
do do do 1883.	23 1/2	23 1/2	Cleve., P.ville & Ash, new bds.	92	92	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	do do 6s, 97 to 98.	79	79 1/2
do do do 1884.	23 1/2	23 1/2	do do old bds.	92	92	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	do do Water Stock 6s, 97.	79	79 1/2
do do do 1885.	23 1/2	23 1/2	Buffalo & Erie, new bonds.	92	92	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	do do Water 6s, 97.	79	79 1/2
do do do 1886.	23 1/2	23 1/2	St. L. Jacksonville & Chic. 1st	92	92	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	do do special tax 6s, 97.	79	79 1/2
do do do 1887.	23 1/2	23 1/2	South Side Railroad bonds.	92	92	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	Jeff. Mad. & L. 1st M. (A.M.T.) 81	94	94 1/2
do do do 1888.	23 1/2	23 1/2	Morris & Essex, 2d Mort.	99 1/2	99 1/2	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	do do 2d M. 7, 1873.	96	96 1/2
do do do 1889.	23 1/2	23 1/2	do do do construction.	93	93	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	do do 1st M. 7, 1906.	83	83 1/2
do do do 1890.	23 1/2	23 1/2	North Missouri, 1st Mortgage.	89	89	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	Louisville & Lex. 1st M. 7, 85.	87 1/2	87 1/2
do do do 1891.	23 1/2	23 1/2	do do 2d Mortgage.	63 1/2	63 1/2	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	Louisville & Fr. & C. 1st M. 7, 85.	86 1/2	86 1/2
do do do 1892.	23 1/2	23 1/2	Jefferson R.R., 1st Mort. bonds.	87 1/2	87 1/2	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	do do Louisville Loan, 6, 81.	86	86 1/2
do do do 1893.	23 1/2	23 1/2	MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.			do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	do do Lot. Loan (m. s. 6, 87).	81	81 1/2
do do do 1894.	23 1/2	23 1/2	An. Gold & Im. Co. 7, 86.	99 1/2	99 1/2	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	do do (Leb. Br.) 7, 86.	81	81 1/2
do do do 1895.	23 1/2	23 1/2	W. Union Tele. 1st M. 7, 1875.	95	95	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	do do 1st M. (Mem. Br.) 7, 70.	91 1/2	91 1/2
do do do 1896.	23 1/2	23 1/2	U. S. New Loan, 5s, gold.	100	100	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	do do 1st M. (Leb. Br.) 7, 80.	82	82 1/2
do do do 1897.	23 1/2	23 1/2	Bur. C. R. & M. R.R., 1st M. 7, (gd)	100	100	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	do do 1st M. (Leb. Br.) 7, 80.	82	82 1/2
do do do 1898.	23 1/2	23 1/2	Chic. & Ohio R.R., 1st M. 6, (gd)	92	92	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	do do Consol. 1st M. 7, 1898.	90	90 1/2
do do do 1899.	23 1/2	23 1/2	Long Dock Bond, 1st M. 6, (gd)	92	92	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	Jefferson, Mad. & Ind. stock.	45	45 1/2
do do do 1900.	23 1/2	23 1/2	Lake Shore Consolidated, 7.	97 1/2	97 1/2	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	Louisville, Cin. & Lex. pref.	48	48 1/2
do do do 1901.	23 1/2	23 1/2	Montclair R.R. of N. J., 7s, gold	100	100	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	do do do comm'n.	48	48 1/2
do do do 1902.	23 1/2	23 1/2	North Pacific R.R., 7s, gold	100	100	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	Louisville & Nashville.	78	78 1/2
do do do 1903.	23 1/2	23 1/2	Y. & O. R.R., 1st M. 7, 80.	100	100	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	St. Louis.		
do do do 1904.	23 1/2	23 1/2	Port Huron & Lake Mich. end.	87 1/2	87 1/2	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	St. Louis 6s, Long Bonds.	90	90 1/2
do do do 1905.	23 1/2	23 1/2	do do do common	100	100	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	do do do Short.	92	92 1/2
do do do 1906.	23 1/2	23 1/2	Wallall Valley, 1st M. 6, gold.	100	100	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	do do Water 6s, gold.	100	100 1/2
do do do 1907.	23 1/2	23 1/2	St. Louis & Iron Mt. 1st M. 7, 80.	90	90	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	do do do (new)	99	99 1/2
do do do 1908.	23 1/2	23 1/2	Rondon & Os. R.R. 1st M. 7, 80.	90	90	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	do do Park 6s gold.	92	92 1/2
do do do 1909.	23 1/2	23 1/2	N.O., Mobile & Tex. R.R. 1st M. 8s	90	90	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	do do Sewer & New Tax 6s.	92	92 1/2
do do do 1910.	23 1/2	23 1/2	RAILROAD STOCKS.			do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	North Missouri, 1st M. 7s.	89	89 1/2
do do do 1911.	23 1/2	23 1/2	(Not previously quoted.)			do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	do do 2d M. 7s.	89	89 1/2
do do do 1912.	23 1/2	23 1/2	Albany & Susquehanna.	25	25	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	do do 3d M. 7s.	89	89 1/2
do do do 1913.	23 1/2	23 1/2	Chic. & Alton.	119 1/2	119 1/2	do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	44	K		

The Railway Monitor.

EXPLANATION OF THE STOCK AND BOND TABLES.

1. **Prices of the Active Stocks and Bonds are given in the "Bankers' Gazette" and;** quotations of other securities will be found on the preceding page.

2. **Bank and Insurance Stocks, Mining, Petroleum, City Railroad and Gas Stocks, and Southern Securities** of those kinds which are least active, are all quoted either regularly or occasionally at the end of "Bankers' Gazette," on a previous page.

3. **The Table of Railroad, Canal and Other Stocks,** on another page, comprises all Companies of which the stock is sold in any of the principal cities (except merely local corporations). The figures just after the name of the company indicate the No. of the CHRONICLE in which a report of the Company was last published. A star (*) indicates *leased roads*; in the divided column *x=extra; s=stock or scrip.*

4. **The Tables of Railroad, Canal and Other Bonds** occupy in all, four pages, two of which will be published in each number. In these pages the bonds of Companies which have been consolidated are frequently given under the name of Consolidated Corporation. The date given in brackets immediately after the name of each Company, indicates the time at which the statement of its finances was made. In the "Interest Column" the abbreviations are as follows: J. & J.=January and July; F. & A.=February and August; M. & S.=March and September; A. & O.=April and October; M. & N.=May and November; J. & D.=June and December. Q.—Quarterly, beginning with January. Q.—Quarterly, beginning with February. Q.—Quarterly, beginning with March.

5. **The Table of State Securities** will be published monthly, on the last Saturday of the month.

6. **The Table of City Bonds** will be published on the third Saturday of each month. The abbreviations used in this table are the same as those in the tables of railroad bonds mentioned above. The Sinking Fund or assets held by each city are given on the same line with the name.

New York City and County Finances.—CITY FINANCES.—Expenditures.—The amount of expenditures on city account, for which warrants were drawn and duly registered in 1870, was \$18,904,806 14. Deduct amount refunded to various accounts 140,011 90

Total \$18,764,794 24

The amount stated above was expended as follows:

For general expenses of the City Government.....	\$6,953,139 75
For Board of Education.....	2,697,100 00
For Department of Public Charities & Correction.....	1,355,615 23
For Health Department.....	823,353 73
For Fire Department.....	951,300 00
For Department of Public Parks.....	603,713 58
For interest on the city debt.....	2,106,904 58
For interest on the city debt for war purposes.....	183,655 00
For redemption of the city debt.....	735,420 69
For Police Department.....	2,454,691 68

Total \$18,764,794 24

Balance unexpended, December 31, 1870, 1,155,810 91

THE REVENUES.

The necessary means to defray the ordinary expenses of the city government are derived from the following sources:

1. The General Fund, which comprises all the revenues of the corporation, except such as have been specially appropriated and pledged to the Sinking Fund.

2. The Annual Taxes, which are included in the general tax levy made by the Board of Supervisors for State, county and city purposes.

I.—The General Fund.

The balance to the credit of this fund, December 31, 1869, was \$84,256 30

The receipts into the treasury to the credit of this fund during the year 1870 were \$2,450,058 35
The amount debited this fund for the payment of appropriations was 5,093,707 82

Balance to the debit of this fund, December 31, 1870, \$2,603,649 47

II.—Taxes.

Valuations of Property.—By the annual return of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments to the Board of Supervisors, the aggregate valuations of property within the city and county, as assessed for taxes in and for the year 1870, were as follows:

Real Estate.....	\$742,103,075
Personal Estate, viz.:	
Belonging to residents.....	\$196,389,202
" non-residents.....	33,829,175
Shareholders of bank stock.....	75,066,997
	305,285,374

Total \$1,047,388,449

A detailed statement of the aggregate valuations, as returned by the Commissioners, and of the action of the Board of Supervisors thereon, is given in the Comptroller's annual (county) report for 1870. A comparison of the footings is shown by the following table:

	Real estate.	Personal estate.	Total.
As returned by the Commissioners.....	\$742,134,350	\$305,292,691	\$1,047,427,049
As adopted by the Board of Supervisors.....	742,103,075	305,285,374	1,047,388,449
As corrected on extending items of tax.....	742,202,525	305,317,699	1,047,520,224

Rate and Amount of Taxes.—The amount required to be raised by tax in 1870, as authorized and directed by the legislature, was as follows:

For State purposes, viz.:	
For Common Schools.....	\$1,069,899 16
For Canals and general purposes.....	1,744,612 06
	\$2,814,511 22

For County purposes.....	7,050,390 12
For City purposes, including amounts for the various Departments.....	13,187,665 13

Amount required for the payment of appropriations.....	\$23,072,556 47
To supply deficiencies in the product of the Levy.....	493,683 63

Total amount levied (ordinance of Board of Supervisors, Sept. 19, 1870) \$23,566,240 10

DEBT, DECEMBER 31, 1870.

The debt of the Corporation of the City of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1870, was as follows:

Funded Debt.

For what purposes incurred.	Amount payable from the sinking fund.	Amount payable from taxation.
For water and Croton water stock.....	\$9,891,098 00	
For Central Park Fund Stock.....	3,740,371 00	
For Central Park Additional Fund Stock.....	1,000,000 00	
For Central Park Improvement Fund Stock.....	6,249,800 00	
For Building Loan Stock, No. 3.....	6 000 00	
For Real Estate Bonds of City of New York.....	115,000 00	
For New York City Five Per Cent Stock for Docks and Slips.....	1,133,457 50	
For Dock Bonds of the City of New York.....		\$500,000 00
For Floating Debt Fund Stock.....		495,000 00
For Public Education Stock.....		2,748,000 00
For Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid F'd Bonds.....		154,000 00
For Market Stock (Eighteenth Ward Market).....		2,766,500 00
For City Cemetery Stock.....		296,000 00
For City Improvement Stock.....		75,000 00
For Fire Department Stock.....		2,850,700 00
For Fire Telegraph Stock.....		521,952 87
For City Lunatic Asylum Stock.....		400,000 00
For Tax Relief Bonds.....		700,000 00
For Croton Water Pipe Bonds.....		5,717,000 00
For New York Bridge Bonds.....		450,000 00
For Accumulated Debt Bonds.....		450,000 00
For Street Improvement Bonds.....		6,500,000 00
For Street Opening and Improvement Bonds.....		606,639 14
		1,000,000 00

Totals (see tabular statement in appendix) \$21,935,704 50 \$26,081,092 01

Recapitulation.

Total Funded Debt payable from the Sinking Fund.....	\$21,935,704 50
Total Funded Debt payable from taxation.....	26,081,092 01
	\$48,016,796 51

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund held securities applicable to the payment of the Funded Debt on the 31st day of December, 1870, amounting to \$17,682,463 01
Also cash deposited with the Chamberlain..... 433,431 48

Net Funded Debt, December 31, 1870, \$29,900,902 02

Temporary Debt.

For what purposes incurred.	Payable from collections of assessments.	Payable from taxes, arrears of.
For opening, widening and improving streets.....	\$10,525,100 00	
For payment of Revenue Bonds of 1870.....		\$3,080,000 00
Totals.....	\$10,525,100 00	\$3,080,000 00

In addition to the above amount of \$17,682,463 01, as held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, bonds and mortgages to the amount of \$1,370,674 79 are held by the corporation, the net proceeds of which when collected are paid to the sinking fund for the redemption of the city debt.

County Finances.—

THE COUNTY TREASURY.

The receipts from all sources during the year 1870, amounted to \$41,011,184
Deduct amount transferred to the City Treasury on account of taxes and interest thereon..... 10,954,643

Total \$30,056,541
Also deduct County Treasury overdrawn, December 31, 1869..... 27,396 74

The amount of warrants on the Treasury paid and returned to the Comptroller during the year was..... 25,610,489

Balance in Treasury, December 31, 1870, \$1,692,064

RECEIPTS.

The following statement exhibits the different sources of the County revenue, and the amount received from each source during 1870:

1.—On account of Appropriations—Taxes.....	\$9,651,554
General fund.....	2,785,740
	\$12,437,294
2.—On account of Loans.....	17,544 80
3.—On Special accounts.....	74,166

Total receipts for 1870..... \$30,056,541

EXPENDITURES.

The disbursements during 1870, for all purposes, were as follows:

On account of Appropriations.

For the support of the county government, the payment of interest on the county debt, that portion of the county debt falling due during the year, and the quota of the State taxes for the State fiscal year, commencing October 1, 1869, as provided for by appropriations of 1870..... \$11,313,170

On account of Loans

Assessment Fund stock, of 1869, redeemed.....	\$430,000
County revenue bonds, of 1869, redeemed.....	564,500
County revenue bonds of 1870, redeemed.....	5,063,100
	6,057,600

On Special Accounts.

New County Court House.....	\$370,458
Accumulated debt fund.....	1,371,456
Riot damage indemnity fund.....	70,259
New York County repairs to buildings fund.....	100,000
Liabilities, a- per chap. 382, laws of 1870.....	6,312,541
Assessment Fund—Public drive between Fifty-ninth st. and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street—Payment of awards and expenses.....	12,461
	8,237,177

Total payments during 1870..... \$25,607,947

DEBT, DECEMBER 31, 1870.

The debt of the county of New York on the 31st day of December, 1870, was as follows, viz:

Funded Debt.

New York county bonds for the repayment of taxes, 1871.....	\$499,555
Court House stock, of 1875-1892.....	1,800,000
Court House stock, No. 2, of 1877-1881.....	800,000
Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Redemption bonds, of 1873-1876.....	2,000,000
Riot Damages Redemption bonds, of 1877-1879.....	1,000,000
Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption bonds, of 1880-1881.....	1,000,000
Riot Damages Indemnity bonds, of 1882.....	946,700
Riot Damages Indemnity bonds, No. 2, of 1882.....	200,000
Soldiers' Bounty Fund bonds, of 1883-1890.....	648,000
Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption bonds, No. 2, of 1891.....	4,000,000
	376,000

1 Georgia Consolidation.—The Savannah *Republican* of the 27th ult. gives the particulars of the consolidation of two of the most important lines of railroad in the State—the Central of Georgia and the Macon and Western. The Central Company takes the Macon Company's works, agreeing to operate them, "and on the score of dividends places its stockholders on the same footing with its own." The Central was before the most important railroad corporation of the State. It owned the railroad from Savannah west by north to Macon, 192 miles, leased a branch to Augusta, 53 miles, and one through Milledgeville to Eatonton, 39 miles, and the lines of the Southwestern Company of Georgia, and one from Macon southward to Eufaula, Ala., 143 miles, with a branch from Fort Valley to Columbus, 71 miles, one from Southville to Albany, 33½ miles, and one from Cuthbert to Fort Gaines, 20 miles. This includes, altogether, 541½ miles of road. The Macon and Western extends from Macon northwestward to Atlanta, 102½ miles. It is the only road entering Savannah which has connections beyond Georgia.

Central Pacific			Chicago and Alton			Chicago & Northwestern			Chic. Rock Is. and Pacific			Clev. Col. Cin. & I.		
1870.	1871.	1872.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
(742 mi.)	(890 mi.)	(431 mi.)	(431 mi.)	(431 mi.)	(465 mi.)	(1,157 mi.)	(1,157 mi.)	(m.)	(520 mi.)	(530 mi.)	(m.)	(m.)	(350 mi.)	(390 mi.)
\$413,104	\$254,480	\$343,181	\$281,108	\$343,555	Jan.	\$282,092	\$706,024		\$351,767	\$401,275	\$87,172	\$301,500	270,149	
394,176	481,085	315,098	316,036	340,301	Feb.	830,286	753,782		319,441	449,654	361,871	226,897	266,788	
488,331	578,870	388,726	342,806	372,618	Mar.	1,142,165	858,359		645,789	500,393		244,161	313,198	
633,758	756,250	328,390	348,039	393,654	April.	1,112,190	929,077		398,385	437,300		246,046	283,399	
728,719		345,832	408,650	465,780	May	1,368,414	1,177,897		449,932	500,390		290,169	281,491	
728,719		402,434	492,534		June	1,351,050	1,154,239		523,841	539,512		272,000	312,198	
783,099		351,044	418,709		July	1,137,095	1,087,626		455,060	495,400		249,355		
807,815		493,231	506,690		Aug.	1,037,973	1,246,213		632,652	556,100		319,012		
771,783		506,623	497,519		Sept.	1,305,572	1,275,171		736,664	597,600		317,887		
828,447		468,212	475,608		Oct.	1,371,780	1,371,780		584,155	638,122		339,230		
746,800		397,515	441,197		Nov.	1,140,145	1,037,963		479,236	478,370		319,373		
618,905		340,350	404,263		Dec.	845,708			393,468	465,032		284,156		
7,983,513		4,681,562	4,849,404		Year.	13,355,461			5,960,936			3,280,430		

Illino. Central			Marietta and Cincinnati			Michigan Central			Milwaukee & St. Paul			North Missouri		
1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	
(962 mi.)	(974 mi.)	(1109 mi.)	(251 mi.)	(251 mi.)	(251 mi.)	(284 mi.)	(284 mi.)	(284 mi.)	(825 mi.)	(936 mi.)	(1,018 mi.)	(404 mi.)	(530 mi.)	
\$659,137	\$608,383	\$639,540	\$7,351	\$90,177	\$3,883	Jan.	\$284,119	\$337,992	418,755	\$454,130	\$386,171	\$396,700	\$213,101	
521,603	609,187	545,415	90,298	126,275	132,224	Feb.	338,633	329,137	412,065	330,235	389,708	327,431	196,807	
706,644	601,326	606,845	104,585	101,379	140,740	Mar.	386,737	386,737	401,485	377,571	377,571	377,571	239,161	
596,282	555,087	588,661	104,585	101,379	140,740	April.	411,814	412,030	470,703	460,287	443,133	483,884	269,400	
640,914	684,593	695,445	109,759	110,213	119,650	May.	403,646	406,283	480,847	360,844	730,789	662,367	259,000	
78,390	712,646		117,695	111,117		June	366,623	363,187		678,800	755,737		208,493	
66,232			116,198	111,127		July	329,950	326,891		586,342	636,434			

CITY BOND LIST.

For an explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" previously.	Amount outstanding	Per Cent	When paid.	When paid.	Principal due.	For an explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" previously.	Amount outstanding	Per Cent	When paid.	When paid.	Principal due.
<i>Alexandria, Va., Sep. '69 (\$918,356)...</i>	782,856	6	J. & J.	Alex.	1878	<i>Louisville, Ky., Jan. '71 (\$6,488,500)...</i>	50,000	6	A. & O.	N. Y.	1882
"'66 to '67, registered st'k for RR &c.	135,500	6	J. & J.	Alex.	1878	For Jeffersonville RR stock '54	92,000	6	J. & J.	N. Y.	1882
Coupon bonds	1,335,250	7	J. & J.	Assets.	\$1,302	School Houses, '53 & '54	460,000	6	A. & O.	N. Y.	1882
<i>Augusta, Ga., Jan. '71 (\$1,143,750)...</i>	1,335,250	7	J. & J.	Aug.	\$710	Subscrip. to stock, L. & N. R. R. '54	161,000	6	M. & S.	N. Y.	1882
Bonds for various purposes	7,307,632	6	Q. & J.	Balt.	1870	Strader's, wharf '54	646,000	6	M. & S.	N. Y.	1882
St'k due at pleasure after July, 1880	98,913	6	J. & J.	Balt.	1870	Waterworks, '57	282,000	6	M. & S.	N. Y.	1882
Jail stock	5,000,000	6	...	...	1875	Bounty fund, '65	73,000	6	Varl.	Loul.	1889
Water loan	2,211,068	6	...	...	1875	Various city purposes, '65-'66	125,000	6	Varl.	N. Y.	1886
Consolidated bounty loan	410,531	6	...	...	1893	For improvement of streets, '66	152,500	6	F. & A.	N. Y.	1886
Exempt	553,596	6	...	...	1893	do do do do do	121,000	6	M. & N.	N. Y.	1887
Public Park (Druid Hill)	185,723	6	...	...	1890	For school houses '65, '66 & '67	500,000	6	J. & J.	N. Y.	1897
Park Improvement	5,000,000	6	...	...	1890	Water stock '67	144,000	6	M. & S.	Loul.	1898
5,000,000 Loan (Balt. & Ohio RR)	1,000,000	6	...	...	1884	Elizabeth and P. R. R., '68	173,000	6	Va. I.	Loul.	1898
New City Hall	891,648	5	...	...	1885	What property, '68	150,000	6	A. & O.	N. Y.	1898
Consolidated loan	137,414	5	...	...	1885	Jail bonds, 1868	173,000	6	J. & D.	N. Y.	1898
Court House loan	12,043,337	6	...	...	70-'85	For old liabilities, 1868	125,000	6	Varl.	N. Y.	1898
Loan, Pitts. & Connellville RR	699,900	6	...	...	1900	School bonds, '69 and '70	238,000	7	F. & A.	N. Y.	1898
Funding loan of 1870	773,500	6	J. & J.	Balt.	1885	For old liabilities, 1870	1,538,000	6	Varl.	N. Y.	1898
Endorsements for N. W. Va. RR	500,000	6	J. & J.	Balt.	1885	RR bonds, endorsed by Louisville	289,383	6 1/2	J. & J.	Lynch.	1898
do do York & Cam. RR	500,000	6	J. & J.	Balt.	1885	<i>Lynchburg, Va., Feb. '71 (\$581,483)...</i>	292,100	6	J. & J.	N. Y.	1898
do do Union RR	117,000	7	...	...	1885	Bonds city purposes	58,835	8	J. & J.	N. Y.	1898
<i>Bangor, Me., \$2,538,700...</i>	328,700	6	J. & J.	Balt.	70-'85	<i>Memphis, Tenn., Apr. '71 (\$3,550,000)...</i>	75,000	10	...	...	...
City debt proper	600,000	6	A. & O.	Bos.	1874	Various bonds	3,476,000	6	J. & J.	N. Y.	1898
1854, Penobscot & Kennebec RR	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	Bos.	1889	Post bonds	897,000	6	J. & J.	N. Y.	1898
1869, European & N. American RR	600,000	6	A. & O.	Bos.	1894	Paving bonds	182,000	6	M. & S.	N. Y.	1898
1869, Bangor & Piscataqua RR	283,259	6	Varl.	Bos.	dem'd	Funding loan, 1870, (gold)	300,000	6	J. & J.	N. Y.	1898
<i>Boston, May, 1870 (\$1,637,500)...</i>	3,864,500	5	...	...	1878-'79	Endorsed bonds, M. & L. R. R.	609,500	8	J. & J.	Mobi.	1898
'52 to '58, various Trust Funds	883,500	5 1/2	...	...	1878-'79	<i>Mobile, Jan. '71 (\$1,312,000)...</i>	340,500	5	J. & J.	N. Y.	1898
Mar. 3, '58, Renewal city deb.	411,000	6	...	...	1878-'79	City debt ABC (pay. any'till '91)	300,000	8	J. & J.	N. Y.	1898
'52 to '53, city purposes	1,928,000	6	...	...	1878-'79	do do DRF (pay. any'till '86)	300,000	8	J. & J.	N. Y.	1898
'62 to '63, recruiting funds	2,582,175	6	...	...	1878-'79	Bonds to Mob. & Gt. North RR	300,000	8	J. & J.	N. Y.	1898
Sept. 29, '61, bounty to volunteers	736,000	5 1/2	...	...	1878-'79	Bonds to Grand Trunk Railroad	360,000	8	J. & J.	N. Y.	1898
'64 to '66, city purposes	688,000	6	...	...	1878-'79	Wharf bonds	500,000	8	J. & J.	N. Y.	1898
'66 to '69, various city purposes	1,949,711	4 1/2	...	...	1878-'79	<i>Montgomery, Ala., Sep. '69 (\$518,000)...</i>	500,000	8	J. & J.	N. Y.	1898
Roxbury debt assumed	394,000	5	...	...	1878-'79	Bonds of 1868, N. & S. Ala. RR	4,365,000	6	J. & J.	N. Y.	1898
'46 & '48, water scrip bonds	835,000	6	...	...	1878-'79	New Orleans, March '71 (\$15,104,126)	296,000	6	M. & S.	N. Y.	1898
'46 & '49, do do sterling	1,290,000	6	...	...	1878-'79	Consolidated debt, \$650,000 applied	384,000	6	J. & J.	N. Y.	1898
June '58, city notes (new main &c.)	575,000	5	...	...	1878-'79	do do do do do yearly to intst	75,000	6	A. & O.	N. Y.	1898
1865, water loan (Ches. Hill Reso.)	4,000,000	5	...	...	1878-'79	do do do do do 3 and principal	2,819,000	6	M. & S.	N. Y.	1898
1868 Boston Highlands	65,000	6	J. & J.	B'kin	72-'76	Rail-road debt	336,000	5	J. & J.	N. Y.	1898
Sterling loan of 1870	55,000	6	J. & J.	B'kin	1873	do do do do do	336,000	5	J. & J.	N. Y.	1898
<i>Brooklyn, Feb. 1871 (\$2,157,000)...</i>	150,000	6	J. & J.	B'kin	1875	Old corporation	133,000	5	J. & J.	N. Y.	1898
City Hall loan '49 & '50	92,000	6	J. & J.	B'kin	1875	Penchartrain RR of 1851	1,363,400	5	J. & J.	N. Y.	1898
Water loan, '53	135,000	6	J. & J.	B'kin	1875	Waterworks Loan of 1869	500,000	5	J. & J.	N. Y.	1898
Debt of Williamsburgh loan '55	213,000	6	J. & J.	B'kin	1875	One Million of 1869	3,000,000	7	M. & S.	N. Y.	1898
Williamsburgh street loan, '57	90,000	6	J. & J.	B'kin	1875	Funding loan, 1870, (authorized)	304,726	8	Varl.	N. Y.	1898
Do. local improvement '59 & '61	552,000	6 1/2	J. & J.	B'kin	1875	Jefferson City, (debt assumed)	5,117,200	5	Q. F.	N. Y.	1898
Brooklyn do do do	32,000	6	J. & J.	B'kin	1875	New York, (debt assumed)	900,000	5	Q. F.	N. Y.	1898
Mt Prospect Square loan, '57	167,000	6	J. & J.	B'kin	1875	Water stock of 40 and '41	100,000	6	Q. F.	N. Y.	1898
Soldiers aid fund loan, '65	135,000	6	J. & J.	B'kin	1875	do do do do do	1,800,000	6	Q. F.	N. Y.	1898
N. Y. G. & V. Co. Fireman's loan, '61	40,000	6	J. & J.	B'kin	1875	do do do do do	514,700	5	Q. F.	N. Y.	1898
National Guard loan, '65	167,000	6	J. & J.	B'kin	1875	Water stock of '49, '54 and '63	1,878,900	6	Q. F.	N. Y.	1898
Atlantic ave. Impr. loan, '61	277,000	6	J. & J.	B'kin	1875	do do do do do	370,000	6	Q. F.	N. Y.	1898
Third street do do do	319,000	6	J. & J.	B'kin	1875	Croton Reservoir bonds of 1864	280,000	6	Q. F.	N. Y.	1898
Gowanus Canal Impr. loan, '65	27,000	6	J. & J.	B'kin	1875	do do do do do	250,000	6	Q. F.	N. Y.	1898
Bushwick ave. do do do	240,000	6	J. & J.	B'kin	1875	New Aqueduct stock, 1865	190,000	5	Q. F.	N. Y.	1898
South Seventh do do do	329,000	6	J. & J.	B'kin	1875	B'ding loan st'k, No 3 & No 4, '50-'53	389,300	5	Q. F.	N. Y.	1898
Union street do do do	829,000	6	J. & J.	B'kin	1875	Central Park fund stock '53-'57	3,066,071	6	Q. F.	N. Y.	1898
Grand street do do do	278,000	6	J. & J.	B'kin	1875	do do do do do	2,750,000	6	Q. F.	N. Y.	1898
Fourth ave. do do do	125,000	6	J. & J.	B'kin	1875	do do do do do	2,750,000	6	Q. F.	N. Y.	1898
Wallabout Bay do do do	278,000	6	J. & J.	B'kin	1875	do do do do do	2,750,000	6	Q. F.	N. Y.	1898
Bedford ave. do do do	125,000	6	J. & J.	B'kin	1875	Cen. Pk Imp. fund stock '57 & '59	2,082,200	6	Q. F.	N. Y.	1898
Kent ave. basin do do do	125,000	6	J. & J.	B'kin	1875	do do do do do	2,000,000	6	Q. F.	N. Y.	1898
Vanderbilt ave. Impr. & crp. '69	1,200,000	7	J. & J.	B'kin	1875	do do do do do	725,000	6	Q. F.	N. Y.	1898
N. Y. Bridge loan, (rg & crp) '70	7,773,000	7	J. & J.	B'kin	1875	Cen. Pk additional fund stock 1859	1,133,437	6	Q. F.	N. Y.	1898
Prospect Pk Imp. (rg & crp) '70	8,300,000	7	J. & J.	B'kin	1875	Real estate bonds '60 and '63	2,748,000	6	Q. F.	N. Y.	1898
Water loan, '57 to '71	2,000,000	7	J. & J.	B'kin	1875	Floating debt fund stock '60	400,000	6	Q. F.	N. Y.	1898
Sewerage bonds, continuous	4,070,000	7	J. & J.	B'kin	1875	Docks and slips debt stock '62	154,000	5	Q. F.	N. Y.	1898
Assessment fund bonds, co-tenants	15,000	7	J. & J.	B'kin	1875	Public education stock '53	75,000	6	M. & N.	N. Y.	1898
Central ave. sewer bonds, '70	90,000	7	J. & J.	B'kin	1875	Market stock '65	40,000	6	M. & N.	N. Y.	1898
Board of Education certificates, '70	5,135,000	7	J. & J.	B'kin	1875	do do do do do	154,000	6	M. & N.	N. Y.	1898
<i>Charleston, S. C., Nov. '69 (\$5,197,000)...</i>	51,500	6	J. & J.	B'kin	1875	City Cemetery stock '69	1,500,000	6	M. & N.	N. Y.	1898
City stock	1,090,000	6	J. & J.	N. Y.	1870-'82	Soldiers F. & A. fund bonds	2,065,500	7	M. & N.	N. Y.	1898
do bonds (coupon)	2,200,000	6	J. & J.	N. Y.	1870-'82	do do do do do do do	2,065,500	7	M. & N.	N. Y.	1898
<i>Chicago, April '70 (\$11,362,736)...</i>	87,000	6	J. & J.	N. Y.	1870-'82	do do do do do do do	2,065,500	7	M. & N.	N. Y.	1898
Water loan	2,538,000	6	J. & J.	N. Y.	1870-'82	do do do do do do do	2,065,500	7	M. & N.	N. Y.	1898
do do do do do do do	2,538,000	6	J. & J.	N. Y.	1870-'82	do do do do do do do	2,065,500	7	M. & N.	N. Y.	1898
Sewerage bonds	1,250,000	6	J. & J.	N. Y.	1870-'82	do do do do do do do	2,065,500	7	M. & N.	N. Y.	1898
do do do do do do do	1,250,000	6	J. & J.	N. Y.	1870-'82	do do do do do do do	2,065,500	7	M. & N.	N. Y.	1898
River Improvement loan	2,984,500	6	J. & J.	N. Y.	1870-'82	do do do do do do do	2,065,500	7	M. & N.	N. Y.	1898
Municipal and School bonds	2,000,000	6	A. & O.	Clinn.	1871	do do do do do do do	2,065,500	7	M. & N.	N. Y.	1898
do do do do do do do	2,000,000	6	A. & O.	Clinn.	1871	do do do do do do do	2,065,500	7	M. & N.	N. Y.	1898
S. Park loan (not a bond of Chgo)	50,000	6	J. & J.	N. Y.	1871	do do do do do do do	2,065,500	7	M. & N.	N. Y.	1898
<i>Fundings, March, 1870 (\$5,030,000)...</i>	32,000	6	J. & J.	N. Y.	1871	do do do do do do do	2,065,500	7	M. & N.	N. Y.	1898
Funding floating debt, '45	130,000	7 1/2	J. & D.	N. Y.	1871	do do do do do do do	2,065,500	7	M. & N.	N. Y.	1898
Bounties to Volunteers	90,000	6	J. & J.	N. Y.	1871	do do do do do do do	2,065,500	7			

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST

subscribers will confer a great favor by giving us immediate notice of any error discovered in our Tables.
 Pages 3 and 4 of Bonds will be published Next week.

COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED.		Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.			Principal payable.
Table see "Railroad Monitor" on a preceding page.		Rate.	When paid.	Where paid.		
Railroads:						
Alabama & Chattanooga (Jan. '70):	3,800,000	8	J. & J.	New York	1889	
1st and 2d Mt. (gd) guar. by Ala.						
Albany & Susquehanna (Oct. '70):	1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1888	
1st Mortgage, 1883.	1,000,000	6	M. & N.	"	1895	
Albany City Loan, 1885.	2,000,000	7	A. & O.	"	1885	
1st Mortgage, 1885.	175,000	7	M. & N.	"	1881	
Ala., Loup & Hamp. (Oct. 1, '70):	77,000	7	M. & N.	Wash'ton.	1898	
1st Mortgage, for \$80,000,000.						
Allegheny Valley (Nov. '70):	3,809,000	7.3	J. & J.	New York	1896	
1st and 2d Mortgage.	151,000	7	"	"	"	
Bonds to State of Pa., endorsed	3,500,000		"	"	"	
Allegheny (Jan. 1, '71):	425,000	6	A. & O.	Portland.	1890	
1st Mortgage (Bank Loan)						
Atlantic & Gt. West. (Nov. 1, '70):						
1st Mt., skg fund (Pa.)	8,512,400	7	A. & O.	London.	1877	
1st Mt., skg fund (N. Y.)			A. & O.	New York	1876	
1st Mt., skg fund (Buff. etc.)			A. & O.	London.	1884	
1st Mt. (Franklin Branch)			J. & J.	London.	1889	
1st Mt. (Penn.)	3,308,000	7	A. & O.	New York	1881	
1st Mt. (N. Y.)			J. & J.	London.	1883	
2d Mt. (Ohio)			A. & O.	"	1895	
Consolidated 1st Mt.	17,57,500	7	A. & O.	"	"	
Atlantic & Gulf (Jan. 1, '70):	2,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1890	
1st Mortgage (Bank Loan)	241,200					
Atlantic & Pacific (Feb. '71):	7,250,000	6	J. & J.	New York	1888	
1st Mt. (South Pacific) gold	3,500,000	6	J. & J.	"	1888	
Gr. gold on \$600,000						
Atlan. & St. Lawrence (Jan. '70):	825,000	6	Var.	Boston.	1870-71	
1st Mt. (Port. Loan) skg fund.	404,250		A. & O.	Port & Bos.	1884	
2d Mt. of April 1, 1883.	1,095,776		A. & O.	London.	1871	
Ster. Bds of Nov. 1, '58, \$210,000	484,000	6	M. & N.	"	1878	
Baltimore & Ohio (Oct. 1, '70):						
1st Mt. of 1885, skg fund.	879,500	6	J. & J.	Baltimore.	1875	
2d Mt. of 1885.	373,500	6	J. & J.	"	1880	
Loan of 1883.	1,710,500	6	J. & J.	"	1885	
Baltimore Loan of \$5,000,000.	3,722,600	6	J. & J.	"	1885	
Sterling Loan 1850, \$200,000.	8,572,000	6	M. & S.	London.	1895	
2d Mt. (N. W. Va. RR.) of '55.	140,000	6	J. & J.	Baltimore.	1873	
2d Mt. (N. W. Va. RR.) of '55.			J. & J.	"	1889	
Balt. & Potomac (Jan. 1, '70):	527,000	6	J. & J.	Baltimore.	1909	
1st Mortgage of 1889 (gold).						
Bay of No. & Maryland	150,000	8	A. & O.	Boston.	1875	
Income Bonds of 1865 and 1866.						
Belleville Delaware (Feb. 1, '71):	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	New York	1877	
1st Mt. of 1882 (guar. C. & A.)	492,500		M. & S.	Princeton.	1885	
2d Mt. of 1887.	745,000	6	F. & A.	"	1887	
Blue Ridge of S. Car. (Jan. 1, '70):	4,000,000	7	J. & J.	Charlest'n	1884	
1st Mt. (guar. gold).						
Boston & Albany	281,000	6	J. & J.	Albany.	71-76	
Albany Loan (Alb. & W. St. R.R.)	725,500	6	A. & O.	London.	1876	
Alb. Bonds (Western RR)	728,000	6	A. & O.	Boston.	1875	
Bost. Cit. & Fitchburg (Feb. '71):	400,000	6	J. & J.	Boston.	1884	
1st Mt. (Agric. Br. RR.) of '64.	260,500	7	J. & J.	Boston.	1884	
Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg	204,000	7	F. & A.	Boston.	1890	
Bost. Co. & Montpelier (Apr. 1, '69):	150,000	6	J. & J.	New York	1885	
1st Mt. (71 m.)	200,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1870	
2d Mt. (71 m. & 21 1/2 m.) conv.	496,000	7	J. & J.	Boston.	1889	
Sinking Fund Bonds			J. & J.	"	"	
Bost. Hart. & Elm. (Dec. 1, '68)	600,000	7	M. & S.	Boston.	1884	
1st Mt. (old)	14,000,000	7	J. & J.	"	1889	
2d Mt. (new)	3,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1889	
1st Mt. (new) guar. by Erie.	7,549,160	7	J. & J.	New York	1889	
Floating Debt, N. Y. & Erie	3,000,000	7	J. & J.	Boston.	1889	
Mass. L. (sec. by \$4,000,000 1st Mt. of Lowell (Feb. '71):	55,000	6	J. & J.	Boston.	1873	
Convertible Bonds of 1883, coup	20,000	6	Jan'y.	"	1873	
Mortgage (wharf purchase).	200,000	6	A. & O.	"	1879	
Franklin & Albany	15,000,000	6	A. & O.	New York	1919	
1st Mt. (gold) guar. by Ga.		7	A. & O.	New York	1894	
Buff. Brad. & Pittsb. (Nov. '70):	580,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1896	
Buff. Cor. & Erie (Nov. 1, '70):	600,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1886	
1st Mt. Buff. & O. Cr. Cor. (Nov. 1, '70):	1,000	7	J. & J.	"	"	
Buff. & Erie-Sec Lake S. & M.						
Buff. N. Y. & Erie (Oct. 1, '70):	2,000,000	7	J. & D.	New York	1877	
1st Mortgage	380,000	7	M. & N.	"	1872	
Buff. & Erie-Sec Lake S. & M.	6,000,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1919	
Buff. & Erie-Sec Lake S. & M.	5,057,000	7	A. & O.	New York	1898	
Buff. & Erie-Sec Lake S. & M.	600,000	7	J. & J.	Boston.	1875	
Bonds conv. into pref. st. (2d S)	1,200,000	7	J. & J.	"	1878	
Bonds conv. into pref. st. (3d S)	1,000,000	7	J. & J.	"	1879	
Bonds conv. into pref. st. (4th S)	1,200,000	7	A. & O.	"	1889	
Convertible Bonds of 1870.	900,000	8	J. & J.	Boston.	1894	
Buff. & Erie-Sec Lake S. & M.	2,100,000	8	J. & J.	Boston.	1894	
Buff. & Erie-Sec Lake S. & M.	2,250,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1889	
Buff. & Erie-Sec Lake S. & M.	228,230	6	A. & O.	New York	1870	
Dollar Loan for \$800,000	675,000	6	A. & O.	"	1875	
Dollar Loan for \$1,700,000	1,700,000	6	F. & A.	"	1883	
Dollar Loan for \$2,500,000	867,000	6	M. & N.	"	1889	
Dollar Loan for \$5,000,000	4,666,100	6	J. & D.	"	1889	
Dollar Loan for \$5,000,000	1,515,066	6	A. & O.	"	1894	
Dollar Loan (new) \$369,200	1,846,000	6	M. & S.	London.	1880	
Dollar Loan (new)	154,000	6	"	"	1894	
Dollar Loan (new)						
Dollar Loan (new)	490,000	7	J. & J.	Camden.	1873	
Dollar Loan (new)	500,000	7	A. & O.	"	"	
Dollar Loan (new)	888,000	6	F. & A.	Philadel.	1887	
Dollar Loan (new)	288,500	6	F. & A.	Philadel.	1882	
Dollar Loan (new)	294,000	7	A. & O.	New York	1884	
Dollar Loan (new)	1,577,000	7	J. & J.	"	1907	
Dollar Loan (new)	3,517,000	Var.	New York	1916	"	
Dollar Loan (new)	1,600,000	6	M. & N.	New York	1895	
Dollar Loan (new)	1,800,000	6	J. & J.	"	1895	
Dollar Loan (new)						
Dollar Loan (new)	400,000	7	M. & S.	New York	1875	
Dollar Loan (new)	500,000	7	J. & J.	"	1875	
Dollar Loan (new)	888,000	6	F. & A.	Philadel.	1887	
Dollar Loan (new)	288,500	6	F. & A.	Philadel.	1882	
Dollar Loan (new)	294,000	7	A. & O.	New York	1884	
Dollar Loan (new)	1,577,000	7	J. & J.	"	1907	
Dollar Loan (new)	3,517,000	Var.	New York	1916	"	
Dollar Loan (new)	1,600,000	6	M. & N.	New York	1895	
Dollar Loan (new)	1,800,000	6	J. & J.	"	1895	
Dollar Loan (new)						
Dollar Loan (new)	400,000	7	M. & S.	New York	1875	
Dollar Loan (new)	500,000	7	J. & J.	"	1875	
Dollar Loan (new)	888,000	6	F. & A.	Philadel.	1887	
Dollar Loan (new)	288,500	6	F. & A.	Philadel.	1882	
Dollar Loan (new)	294,000	7	A. & O.	New York	1884	
Dollar Loan (new)	1,577,000	7	J. & J.	"	1907	
Dollar Loan (new)	3,517,000	Var.	New York	1916	"	
Dollar Loan (new)	1,600,000	6	M. & N.	New York	1895	
Dollar Loan (new)	1,800,000	6	J. & J.	"	1895	
Dollar Loan (new)						
Dollar Loan (new)	400,000	7	M. & S.	New York	1875	
Dollar Loan (new)	500,000	7	J. & J.	"	1875	
Dollar Loan (new)	888,000	6	F. & A.	Philadel.	1887	
Dollar Loan (new)	288,500	6	F. & A.	Philadel.	1882	
Dollar Loan (new)	294,000	7	A. & O.	New York	1884	
Dollar Loan (new)	1,577,000	7	J. & J.	"	1907	
Dollar Loan (new)	3,517,000	Var.	New York	1916	"	
Dollar Loan (new)	1,600,000	6	M. & N.	New York	1895	
Dollar Loan (new)	1,800,000	6	J. & J.	"	1895	
Dollar Loan (new)						
Dollar Loan (new)	400,000	7	M. & S.	New York	1875	
Dollar Loan (new)	500,000	7	J. & J.	"	1875	
Dollar Loan (new)	888,000	6	F. & A.	Philadel.	1887	
Dollar Loan (new)	288,500	6	F. & A.	Philadel.	1882	
Dollar Loan (new)	294,000	7	A. & O.	New York	1884	
Dollar Loan (new)	1,577,000	7	J. & J.	"	1907	
Dollar Loan (new)	3,517,000	Var.	New York	1916	"	
Dollar Loan (new)	1,600,000	6	M. & N.	New York	1895	
Dollar Loan (new)	1,800,000	6	J. & J.	"	1895	
Dollar Loan (new)						
Dollar Loan (new)	400,000	7	M. & S.	New York	1875	
Dollar Loan (new)	500,000	7	J. & J.	"	1875	
Dollar Loan (new)	888,000	6	F. & A.	Philadel.	1887	
Dollar Loan (new)	288,500	6	F. & A.	Philadel.	1882	
Dollar Loan (new)	294,000	7	A. & O.	New York	1884	
Dollar Loan (new)	1,577,000	7	J. & J.	"	1907	
Dollar Loan (new)	3,517,000	Var.	New York	1916	"	
Dollar Loan (new)	1,600,000	6	M. & N.	New York	1895	
Dollar Loan (new)	1,800,000	6	J. & J.	"	1895	
Dollar Loan (new)						
Dollar Loan (new)	400,000	7	M. & S.	New York	1875	
Dollar Loan (new)	500,000	7	J. & J.	"	1875	
Dollar Loan (new)	888,000	6	F. & A.	Philadel.	1887	
Dollar Loan (new)	288,500	6	F. & A.	Philadel.	1882	
Dollar Loan (new)	294,000	7	A. & O.	New York	1884	
Dollar Loan (new)	1,577,000	7	J. & J.	"	1907	
Dollar Loan (new)	3,517,000	Var.	New York	1916	"	
Dollar Loan (new)	1,600,000	6	M. & N.	New York	1895	
Dollar Loan (new)	1,800,000	6	J. & J.	"	1895	
Dollar Loan (new)						
Dollar Loan (new)	400,000	7	M. & S.	New York	1875	
Dollar Loan (new)	500,000	7	J. & J.	"	1875	
Dollar Loan (new)	888,000	6	F. & A.	Philadel.	1887	
Dollar Loan (new)	288,500	6	F. & A.	Philadel.	1882	
Dollar Loan (new)	294,000	7	A. & O.	New York	1884	
Dollar Loan (new)	1,577,000	7	J. & J.	"	1907	
Dollar Loan (new)	3,517,000	Var.	New York	1916	"	
Dollar Loan (new)	1,600,000	6	M. & N.	New York	1895	
Dollar Loan (new)	1,800,000	6	J. & J.	"	1895	
Dollar Loan (new)						
Dollar Loan (new)	400,000	7	M. & S.	New York	1875	
Dollar Loan (new)	500,000	7	J. & J.	"	1875	
Dollar Loan (new)	888,000	6	F. & A.	Philadel.	1887	
Dollar Loan (new)	288,500	6	F. & A.	Philadel.	1882	
Dollar Loan (new)	294,000	7	A. & O.	New York	1884	
Dollar Loan (new)	1,577,000	7	J. & J.	"	1907	
Dollar Loan (new)	3,517,000	Var.	New York	1916	"	
Dollar Loan (new)	1,600,000	6	M. & N.	New York	1895	
Dollar Loan (new)	1,800,000	6	J. & J.	"	1895	
Dollar Loan (new)						
Dollar Loan (new)	400,000	7	M. & S.	New York	1875	
Dollar Loan (new)	500,000	7	J. & J.	"	1875	
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Dollar Loan (new)	1,600,000	6	M. & N.	New York	1895	
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Dollar Loan (new)	400,000	7	M. & S.	New York	1875	
Dollar Loan (new)	500,000	7	J. & J.	"	1875	
Dollar Loan (new)	888,000	6	F. & A.	Philadel.	1887	
Dollar Loan (new)	288,500	6	F. & A.	Philadel.	1882	
Dollar Loan (new)	294,000	7	A. & O.	New York	1884	
Dollar Loan (new)	1,577,000	7	J. & J.	"	1907	
Dollar Loan (new)	3,517,000	Var.	New York	1916	"	
Dollar Loan (new)	1,600,000	6	M. & N.	New York	1895	
Dollar Loan (new)	1,800,000	6	J. & J.	"	1895	
Dollar Loan (new)						
Dollar Loan (new)	400,000	7	M. & S.	New York	1875	
Dollar Loan (new)	500,000	7	J. & J.	"	1875	
Dollar Loan (new)	888,000	6	F. & A.	Philadel.	1887	
Dollar Loan (new)	288,500	6	F. & A.			

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

Subscribers will confer a great favor by giving us immediate notice of any error discovered in our Tables.
Pages 3 and 4 of Bonds will be published next week.

COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED.						COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED.					
For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor," on a preceding page.						For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor," on a preceding page.					
Railroads:						Railroads:					
Delaware (Feb. '71):						Indiana Bloomington & West:					
1st Mortgage Bonds.....	500,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	1875	1st M. (gold) convert. Mort. on Indian, Cramf. & Dunc. (May, '69):	3,000,000	7	A. & O.	New York	1910
State Loan Bonds.....	170,000	7	J. & J.	"	1876	1st Mortgage (gold).....	1,500,000	7	....	New York	1888
Guaranteed Bonds.....	100,000	6	J. & J.	"	1875	1st Mortgage (gold).....	1,700,000	7	F. & A.	New York	1908
Extension Mort. Bonds on 33 m.	100,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1871	1st Mortgage guar. conv. 2d Mort. guar.	1,450,000	7	....	....	....
Del. Lack. & Western (Nov. 1, '70):						1st Mortgage, tax free.....	1,000,000	7	J. & D.	New York	1889
1st Mort. s.k.g. (East. Ext. R.R.)	1,111,000	7	A. & O.	"	1875	1st Mortgage, tax free.....	130,000	7	M. & S.	Philadel.	1883
2d Mort. (D. L. & W.) free	1,633,300	7	M. & S.	"	1881	1st Mortgage, tax free.....	1,495,000	8	J. & J.	New York	1878
Denver Pacific (Jan. '70):						1st Mort. on whole line, conv. 2d Mortgage.....	400,000	8	M. & S.	"	1895
1st Mort. L. G. (gold) 1889.....	2,500,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1899	1st Mortgage (Newcastle) tax free.....	3,000,000	8	M. & N.	"	1882
Detroit & Milwaukee (Jan. 1, '71):						1st Mortgage.....	4,600	7	Var	....	1907
1st Mortgage, convertible.....	2,500,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1875	1st Mortgage.....	500,000	7	J. & D.	....	1907
2d Mortgage.....	1,000,000	7	M. & N.	"	1875	1st Mortgage.....	397,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1881
2d Funded Coupons.....	628,525	7	J. & J.	"	1875	1st Mort. (Ind. & Mad. (R.R.))	315,000	7	A. & O.	"	1876
2d Funded Coupons.....	371,715	7	M. & N.	N.Y. & Det.	1875	1st Mort. (J. M. & Ind. R.R.)	2,107,000	7	A. & O.	"	1916
Bonds of June 30, '96 (condit'lv)	1,563,893	6 & 7	M. & N.	N.Y. & Lon.	1892	2d Mort. do do	2,000,000	6	M. & N.	"	1882
St. Louis & San Fran. (Feb. '70):						2d Mort. do do	74,000	6	M. & N.	"	1882
Dollar (Oak. & Onta. R.R.) P'ds.	51,000	7	A. & O.	"	1873	Louisville (endorsed) Bonds	411,000	8	J. & J.	New York	1872
1st Mort. (Det. & Pontiac R.R.)	135,000	7	F. & A.	"	1886	1st Mortgage, guaranteed.....	800,000	8	J. & J.	New York	1884
2d Mort. (Det. & Pontiac R.R.)	250,000	8	M. & S.	"	1886	1st Mortgage.....	1,200,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1883
3d do do	100,000	7	Varl.	"	Varl.	2d Mortgage.....	800,000	7	M. & S.	"	1883
Bonds of S. p. 1, 1886.....	110,000	7	....	....	....	1st Mortgage (Newcastle) tax free.....	250,000	7	J. & J.	"	1874
Mortgage on Real Estate, &c.	105,931	10	....	....	....	1st Mortgage, tax free.....	500,000	6	A. & O.	Philadel.	1882
Des Moines Valley (Feb. '71):						2d Mortgage, tax free.....	30,000	6	A. & O.	Philadel.	1882
1st Mortgage, 1883, on 154 m.	2,310,000	8	A. & O.	New York	1877	1st Mort. St. J. C. Pl. (80m in Mo.)	1,400,000	10	M. & S.	N.Y. & Bos.	1892
1st do do Lan. Gr. 1883 m.	4,690,000	8	A. & O.	"	1898	1st Mort. C. & B. R. (St. J. 32m in Mo.)	540,000	10	J. & J.	"	1892
Det. Lans. & L. Mich. (Jan. '71):						2d Mort. do do	150,000	10	J. & J.	"	1892
1st Mort. (Lans. & L. Mich.)	770,000	8	J. & J.	"	1889	1st Mort. Mo. Val. ex. (50m) gold	1,000,000	7	F. & A.	New York	1892
2d Mort. do	1,300,000	8	M. & N.	"	1889	Income P'ds. (gold) 100 m.	1,500,000	7	F. & A.	"	1892
1st Mort. on whole line, 139m	3,000,000	8	M. & N.	"	1889	Mort. of 1871 on whole line, conv. Mort. (St. J. C. B. R.) conv.	339,500	8	J. & D.	Bos. & N.Y.	1891
Detroit, Hillsdale & Ind. (Jan. '71):						Kans. City & Santa Fe (Jan. '71):	720,000	10	M. & N.	"	1890
1st Mortgage.....	1,800,000	8	J. & D.	"	1890	Kansas Pacific (Jan. '71):					
Dubuque & Sioux City (Dec. '70):						1st M. (gold) P'd grant, s.k.g. P'd	6,500,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1899
1st Mort. (1st division) 100 miles	800,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1883	2d Mort. (gold), 140 m.	2,240,000	6	F. & A.	New York	1895
Construct. Bonds (2d division).	600,000	7	J. & J.	"	1883	1st Mort. (gold), 253.94 m.	4,063,000	6	J. & D.	"	1906
Dubuque & Southwest (Feb. '71):						2d Mort. (government endow)	6,200,000	6	J. & D.	"	1906
1st Mortgage, on 55 miles.....	450,000	7	A. & O.	"	1883	1st Mort. (Leavenworth Br.)	600,000	7	M. & N.	"	1896
1st Mort. s. l., pref. on 55 miles.....	89,500	7	J. & J.	New York	1883	Land Gr. Mort. on 1,000,000 acres	315,000	7	M. & S.	"	1916
Duchess & Columbia (Jan. 1, '71):						Income P'ds. (gold) 100 m.	4,275,350	7	J. & J.	N.Y. & LaFr	1916
1st Mortgage.....	1,500,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1908	Land Gr. B'ds on 2,000,000 acres	2,000,000	7	J. & J.	"	1916
Eastern:						Kalamazoo & S. Haven (Jan. '71):					
Mass. State Loan, 1st lien.....	250,000	5	Q.-J.	Boston.	171-74	1st Mort. on 60m.....	640,000	8	M. & N.	"	1892
Sterling convertible.....	420,000	5	J. & J.	London.	1872	Lehigh Valley Central (Jan. '71):					
Dollar convertible.....	739,200	6	F. & A.	Boston.	1874	1st Mort. (Cov. & Lex.) 99 miles	128,000	7	M. & S.	New York	1882
Essex Railroad Bonds.....	211,000	6	J. & J.	"	1876	Mort. (Cov. & Lex.) 99 miles	794,000	7	M. & S.	"	1882
New Mortgage.....	500,000	6	M. & S.	"	1888	Mort. (Cov. & Lex.) 99 miles	237,000	7	J. & D.	"	1882
East Penn. (See Phila. & Head.)						Lackawanna & Bloomsb. (Apr. '71):					
East Tenn., Va. & Georg. (Jan. '71):						1st Mortgage.....	900,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1873
Mortgage (old).....	640,000	6	J. & J.	New York	1880	2d Mortgage.....	500,000	7	A. & O.	"	1880
Mortgage (new).....	136,000	6	J. & J.	"	1876	1st Mortgage (extension).....	400,000	7	M. & S.	"	1885
Mortgage Bonds of 1870.....	3,500,000	7	J. & J.	"	1900	2d Mortgage (extension).....	200,000	7	M. & S.	"	1885
Elizabethton & Patuxent.....						Income.....	79,337	7	A. & O.	"	1871
Elm. & Wilm'sp'd. (Feb. '71) 1st m.	1,000,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1880	Lake Erie & Louisville (July 1, '69):					
5 per cent Bonds.....	570,000	5	A. & O.	"	2862	1st Mortgage.....	500,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1908
Eric Railway (Oct. 1, '70):						Lake St. & Michigan (Jan. '70):					
1st Mortgage.....	3,000,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1877	Bonds of October 1, 1889.....	2,000,000	7	A. & O.	New York	1879
2d Mortgage, convertible.....	4,000,000	7	M. & S.	"	1879	1st Mort. S. fund M. S. & N. L.	5,250,000	7	M. & N.	"	1885
3d Mortgage.....	6,000,000	7	M. & S.	"	1883	2d Mortgage M. S.	2,695,000	7	M. & N.	"	1877
4th Mortgage, convertible.....	4,411,000	7	A. & O.	"	1880	1st Mort. D. M. T. R.	920,000	10	J. & J.	New York	1874
5th Mortgage, convertible.....	926,500	7	J. & D.	"	1888	1st Mort. (C. P. & A. R.R.)	500,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1874
Buffalo Branch Bonds.....	196,400	7	J. & J.	"	1891	2d Mort. (C. P. & A. R.R.)	1,000,000	7	A. & O.	"	1899
Sterling convertible, \$1,000,000.	4,844,444	6	M. & S.	London.	1875	1st Mort. (C. P. & A. R.R.)	1,000,000	7	A. & O.	"	1899
Eric & Pittsburg (Feb. 1, '71):						2d Mort. (C. P. & A. R.R.)	1,000,000	7	A. & O.	"	1899
1st Mortgage.....	738,700	7	J. & J.	New York	1882	Lake Shore Bonds (Apr. 1889)	1,000,000	7	J. & J.	"	1882
2d Mortgage.....	134,300	7	A. & O.	"	1890	1st Mortgage.....	115,000	7	J. & J.	"	1882
Consol. Mort., free of State tax.	1,704,700	7	J. & J.	"	1898	1st Mort. (C. & Tol. R.R.) s.k.g. P'd	2,014,000	7	J. & J.	"	1885
European & N. Amer. Jan. '70):						2d Mort. (C. & Tol. R.R.)	864,000	7	A. & O.	"	1885
Land Grant Bonds (tax free)	2,000,000	6	J. & J.	N.Y. & Lon.	1899	Buffalo & Erie, Nov. 1882.....	100,000	7	M. & N.	"	1873
1st M. Winn. to N. J. line, 60 m.	gold.	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do do Sept. 1882.....	200,000	7	J. & J.	"	1882
2d M. Bang. to Winn. 35 m.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	N.Y. & Lon.	1899	do do do Sept. 1882.....	300,000	7	M. & S.	"	1898
1st M. Bact. to Winn. 35 m.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	N.Y. & Lon.	1899	Dividend Bonds.....	1,500,000	7	A. & O.	"	1899
Evans & Cranford (Oct. 1, '70):						Consolidated Mortgage, 1870, coup.	....	7	Q.-J.	"	....
1st Mortgage of 1882 (Ev. & C.)	332,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1889	do do do reg.....	....	7	Q.-J.	"	....
1st Mortgage of 1884 (Ev. & C.)	703,300	7	M. & N.	"	1889	Lake St. & Mississippi (Jan. '71):					
1st Mort. (Rockville extension)	150,000	7	F. & A.	"	1881	1st Mort. (gold).....	4,500,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1896
Evansville, Henderson & Nashv.						Leaven. & Lawrence & Gal. (Jan. '71)					
1st Mortgage.....	1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1897	1st Mortgage, 1869.....	4,000,000	10	J. & J.	New York	1891
Flint & Pere Marquet. (Jan. 1, '70):						Lehigh & Lackawanna (Dec. '70):					
1st Mortgage, L. G.	381,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1880	1st Mortgage, tax free.....	800,000	7	F. & A.	Philadel.	1897
2d Mortgage.....	424,000	7	J. & J.	"	1887	Lehigh Valley (Dec. '70):					
3d Mortgage.....	600,000	8	M. & S.	"	1-88	1st M. 1888 (exchange for new)	963,000	6	M. & N.	Philadel.	1879
Flint & Holly Mortgage.....	250,000	10	M. & N.	\$25,000 yea	ly.	1st (new) Mort. (tax free) 1888	82,000	6	J. & D.	"	1879
Flushing & Northside (Oct. '70):						1st Mort. (Hazleton R.R.) 1882.....	132,000	6	A. & O.	"	1878
1st Mortgage.....	825,000	7	....	....	....	Little Miami (Feb. '71):					
Fredericksburg & Gordonsville:						1st Mortgage.....	1,471,000	6	M. & N.	New York	1889
1st Mort. S. F., tax free (gold).	1,000,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1899	Street Connection Bonds.....	200,000	6	M. & J.	"	1899
Fl. W. Jack & Saginaw (Mar. 1, '71):						Little Schuylkill (Jan. '71):					
1st Mort. guar.....	1,500,000	8	J. & J.	New York	1889	1st Mortgage, sinking fund.....	783,500	7	A. & O.	Philadel.	1877
Georgia Bonds (May, '70)						Long Island (1870):					
Gr. Rapids & Indiana (Jan. '71):						1st Mort. (H. Point extension).....	175,000	7	F. & A.	"	1899
1st Mortgage (gold) 1/2 guar.	5,000,000	7	J. A. J. O.	New York	1899	1st Mort. (Glen Cove Branch).....	150,000	6	M. & N.	"	1899
Grand River Valley (Jan. '71):						1st Mortgage, new.....	1,500,000	7	M. & N.	"	1899
1st Mort. (guar.) for \$1,000,000.	1,000,000	8	J. & J.	New York	1886	Lehigh & Lehigh Valley (Jan. '70):					
Greenville & Columbia (Oct. 1, '69):						1st Mortgage, Cin. Branch.....	3,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1891
1st Mortgage.....	262,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1886	2d Mortgage.....	1,000,000	8	A. & O.	"	1891
Bonds guar. by State & S. Car.	86,500	7	J. & J.	Charl'estn	81-86	1st Mort. Louisv. & Frankfort.					

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

General trade has been dull, except in the leading staples of domestic produce—Cotton, Breadstuffs, Provisions and Tobacco—for which there has been either export or speculation sufficient to keep up a pretty liberal movement. In other articles of merchandize, and especially in imported goods, there is, with here and there an exception, inactivity almost amounting to stagnation. Still the impression prevails pretty generally in business circles, that a revival of trade may be looked for immediately, after the approaching national holiday.

Cotton has been excited and closes at 20½ for Middling Uplands. Breadstuffs have varied considerably; shipping extra Flour closed at \$6 25@; 45; No. 2 Spring Wheat, \$1 51, and Prime Mixed Corn 77c. Groceries continue dull, and nearly nominal, except for Sugars, which have sold freely at and on the basis of 9½c. for good refining Coffee sold more freely to-day at easier prices.

In Provisions, there have been large sales for export in nearly the whole list, and there has been much speculation at constantly varying prices, but the closing figures are in some particulars the lowest of the season. Mess Pork \$15 for spot and the next two months; Prime Mess \$13@13 50; Lard, 10½ for Prime Western Steam; Bacon, 7¼@8c for Long Clear; Pickled Hams, 10½@12½c for light and heavy. Beef very firm. Butter advanced early in the week, owing to supplies being held back at interior markets, but with more liberal arrivals the close is weak. Cheese rather stronger, with Prime Factories 12½@12¾. Metals have shown little change.

Metals have shown little change, except a decline in Iron of all kinds, the supply being increased and the demand less active. In East India goods, the movement has been very moderate, except some 4,000 bales Manila Hemp at 11@ 11½ gold, a movement due to advices of reduced shipments from Manila.

Hides have been fairly active at the late decline. Leather in good demand. Whiskey, a better supply and lower. H y

Wool has been much excited, especially at the interior markets, where fine fleece is opening 10c. higher than last clip. Supplies at all the principal markets are very low. Freights have declined, owing to smaller quantities and its better quality.

supplies all the principal markets are very low. Freight have declined, owing to small arrivals of grain, and its better quality permitting shipments by sail. The closing rate for Liverpool by steam is 6d. Several vessels have been chartered to load Deals at St. John's at 68s. 3d. and Pleorphanes on the Northern Coast at 30s. Tobacco has been generally

Tobacco has been generally more active, and prices show some improvement. There has been an active demand for Kentucky Leaf, to fill contracts with European Governments, and the sales of the week amount to 2,700 hhds., of which about 2,300 hhds. were for export. Prices are higher at 6@6½c. for Lugs, and 7@12c. for Leaf. In the Western markets much speculative excitement prevails, and prices are above the parity of this market. Seed Leaf shows a fair amount of business, but has not shared the activity and buoyancy of Kentucky; the demand has been almost entirely for home use, and the sales reported are 250 cases 1869 crop, home-ticut and Massachusetts, at 37½@55c; 80 do. do. Pennsylvania, private terms; and the following from the crop of 1870—27 cases New York, 25c; 80 do. low grade Ohio, 16c; 400 do. Wisconsin, 100 do. Pennsylvania, and 100 do. Ohio, all on private terms. Spanish Tobacco in fair demand, with sales of 500 bales Havana at 88@105c.

Petroleum has declined, and closes at 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for Refined, strained, but recovered to-day to \$2 50 for Spirits Turpentine active at 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Tar has advanced to \$3 50 for Wilmington. Oils have been dull, and Linseed Oil reduced to 90@91c. Tallow very active, and mainly for export to France, at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Hops sold fairly for export at 7@13c. for New and 3@5c. for Old.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the exports of leading articles from the port of New York since January 1, 1871, to all the principal foreign countries, and also the totals for the last week, and since January 1. The last two lines show *total values*, including the value of all other articles besides those mentioned in the table.

[illegible]

Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the last week, since January 1, 1871, and for the corresponding period in 1870:

(The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.)

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.
China, Glass and Earthenware.				Metals, &c—			
China.....	152	5,343	5,196	Cutlery.....	65	3,296	1,989
Earthenware.....	1,374	27,791	21,617	Hardware.....	34	2,433	3,436
Glass.....	20,361	21,471	308,663	Iron, RR bars.....	11,402	313,393	216,278
Glassware.....	859	15,233	9,533	Lead, pigs.....	11,535	252,228	254,676
Glass plate.....	201	5,713	4,640	Steel.....	2,516	2,963,228	2,963,228
Buttons.....	50	2,914	2,603	Tin, boxes.....	17,789	432,123	351,314
Coal, tons.....	1,183	24,193	10,902	Tin slabs, lbs.....	1,833,693	1,341,188	1,341,188
Cocoa, bags.....	101	8,174	18,197	Race goods.....	1,854	60,099	41,912
Coffee, bags.....	23,601	457,718	407,055	Sugar, hds, lbs.....	28,067	2,913,312	209,137
Cotton bales.....	1,271	2,460	2,460	Sugars, boxes & bags.....	46,150	533,573	556,037
Drugs, &c—				Tea.....	46,796	726,069	638,815
Bark, Peruvian.....	914	13,341	5,411	Tobacco.....	830	27,254	20,672
Bleach powders.....	459	11,675	8,217	Waste.....	51	1,849	734
Brimstone, tons.....	59	31,991	6,704	Articles reported by value—			
Cochineal.....	418	40.3	1,234	Wines.....	2,772	84,655	64,751
Cream Tartar.....	95	1,409	1,582	Wool, bales.....	45.1	81,432	109,075
Gambier.....	8,801	5,071	2,132	Articles reported by value—	356	26,759	16,390
Gums, crude.....	262	262	262	Cigars.....	\$16,811	\$778,571	\$567,977
Gum, Arabic.....	113	1,590	2,132	Corks.....	2,802	85,313	49,502
Indigo.....	125	4,210	7,715	Fancy goods.....	18,421	814,394	933,264
Madder.....	13	1,761	872	Fish.....	1,117	10,422	239,530
Oils, essential.....	5	162	174	Fruits, &c—			
Oil, Olive.....	117	13,674	25,731	Lemons.....	16,348	238,716	310,770
Opium.....	59,052	46,771	815	Oranges.....	240	921,078	711,772
Soda, bicarb.....	25,493	2,113	1,233	Nuts.....	55,631	673,464	311,127
Soda, ash.....	726	20,579	16,965	Raisins.....	21,945	528,908	431,867
Flax.....	241	7,075	815	Hides undressed.....	117,195	2,907,274	4,641,616
Furs.....	124	2,778	1,233	Spices, &c—			
Gunny cloth.....	611	5,611	1,995	Cassia.....	336,142	156,155	156,155
Hair.....	6,852	61,777	42,662	Ginger.....	45,327	114,413	114,413
Hides, &c—				Pepper.....	9,985	65,916	15,771
Bristles.....	29	954	623	Saltpetre.....	325	99,213	2,549,497
Hides, dressed.....	1,143	10,647	15,647	Woods.....	2,067	114,810	49,532
India rubber.....	1,447	21,465	13,134	Cork.....	1,094	27,392	35,428
Ivory.....	49	2,371	1,396	Fustic.....	1,693	163,641	19,871
Jewelry, &c—				Logwood.....	1,693	163,641	19,871
Watches.....	4	2,626	1,525	Mahogany.....	61,107	66,770	66,770
Linseed.....	10,20	336.3	272,656				
Molasses.....	7,303	81,361	84,872				

Receipts of Domestic Produce for the Week and since Jan. 1.

The receipts of domestic produce for the week and since Jan. 1, and for the same time in 1870, have been as follows:

	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '70.		This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '70.
Ashes, pkgs.	233	3,763	4,016	Oil cake, pkgs.	595	18,676	29,217
Breadstuffs.				Oil, lard.	353	2,670	2,644
Flour, bbls.....	81,337	1,354,226	1,257,013	Peasants, bags.	636	39,648	49,977
Wheat, bus.....	40,516	4,891,701	5,170,363	Provisions—			
Corn.....	639,562	7,490,160	1,699,066	Butter, pkgs.....	13,748	245,354	218,633
Oats.....	2,386	2,330,792	1,236,812	Cheese.....	3,251	185,191	182,753
Rye.....	8,007	50,534	230,511	Cutmeats.....	1,618	107,806	71,729
Barley, &c.....	16,185	322,249	917,621	Eggs.....	10,229	238,608	169,377
Grass seed.....	484	119,402	21,510	Pork.....	1,335	119,420	69,328
Beans.....	991	86,947	57,192	Peanuts, bags.....	275	81,690	51,851
Peas.....	5,899	79,152	103,641	Beef, pkgs.....	2,811	132,049	50,943
C. meal, bbls.....	6,221	110,491	335,959	Lard, pkgs.....	200	11,221	13,512
Cotton, bales.....	16,647	53,361	369,433	Rice, pkgs.....	36	11,042	11,396
Hemp, bales.....	43	1,723	1,723	Starch.....	8,32	10,317	18,849
Hides, No.....	6,781	21,624	196,395	Stearine.....	357	9,331	5,341
Hops, bales.....	487	20,716	19,606	Sugar, hds, &c.....	5	13,239	33
Leather, skins.....	72,319	1,899,229	1,215,238	Tallow, pkgs.....	2,79	12,427	19,939
Molasses bbls.....	41,733	12,344	12,344	Tobacco, pkgs.....	5,563	1,85,280	56,286
Navy Stores—				Tobacco, hds.....	2,614	8,168	25,619
tr. turp, bbl.....	2,283	25,251	29,597	Whiskey, bbls.....	2,953	19,652	102,226
Spirits turp.....	9,118	211,225	270,319	Wool, bales.....	5,116	32,901	34,506
Rosin.....	230	12,008	41,936	Dressed hogs No.....	50	90,114	55,416
Tar.....	396	1,317	1,317				
Pitch.....							

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., June 16, 1871.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening June 16. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 24,046 bales against 28,136 bales last week, 36,402 bales the previous week, and 40,178 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1870, 3,845,176 bales against 2,800,478 bales for the same period of 1869-70, showing an increase since September 1 this year of 1,044,698 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1870 are as follows:

RECEIPTS				RECEIPTS			
Rec'd this week at—	1871.	1870.		Rec'd this week at—	1871.	1870.	
New Orleans bales.....	6,493	5,771		Florida.....bales.....	71	73	
Mobile.....	1,677	1,311		North Carolina.....	1,009	231	
Charleston.....	2,415	1,234		Virginia.....	5,273	1,176	
Savannah.....	1,861	2,114					
Texas.....	3,710	859		Total receipts.....	24,046	15,526	
Tennessee, &c.....	3,522	2,237		Increase this year.....	8,520		
EXPORTS				EXPORTS			
Exported to—	1871.	1870.		Exported to—	1871.	1870.	
G. Brit.....	8,578	6,104		G. Brit.....	8,578	6,104	
Cont'n't.....	1,482	1,360		Cont'n't.....	1,482	1,360	
Total this week.....	10,060	7,464		Total this week.....	10,060	7,464	
Same w'k 1870.....	10,060	7,464		Same w'k 1870.....	10,060	7,464	
1871.....	10,060	7,464		1871.....	10,060	7,464	
1870.....	10,060	7,464		1870.....	10,060	7,464	
New Orleans.....	8,578	6,104		New Orleans.....	8,578	6,104	
Mobile.....	1,482	1,360		Mobile.....	1,482	1,360	
Charleston.....	2,415	1,234		Charleston.....	2,415	1,234	
Savannah.....	1,861	2,114		Savannah.....	1,861	2,114	
Texas.....	3,710	859		Texas.....	3,710	859	
Tennessee, &c.....	3,522	2,237		Tennessee, &c.....	3,522	2,237	
Total.....	12,755	8,215		Total.....	12,755	8,215	
Total since Sept. 1.....	2,346,330	757,382		Total since Sept. 1.....	2,346,330	757,382	
Exports to France this week are from New Orleans 3,857 bales and from Galveston 2,111 bales.				Exports to France this week are from New Orleans 3,857 bales and from Galveston 2,111 bales.			

* Exports to France this week are from New Orleans 3,857 bales and from Galveston 2,111 bales.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is a decrease in the exports this week of 19,362 bales, while the stocks to-night are 4,426 bales less than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to June 9, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—		Northern Ports.	Stock.
	1870.	1869.	Great Britain	Other Foreign		
New Orleans.....	1368,916	1105,781	766,579	96,311	357,085	1219,975
Mobile.....	391,681	291,800	242,139	40,416	282,605	43,966
Charleston.....	331,653	281,152	133,397	39,508	122,473	162,123
Savannah.....	712,361	400,982	349,970	7,592	103,333	460,951
Texas.....	283,086	231,152	134,387	1,911	24,652	160,950
New York.....	232,245	124,848	576,986	6,165	55,091	638,245
Florida.....	14,444	21,179	.....	.....	.....	1,670
North Carolina.....	38,164	56,307	.....	.....	.....	67,239
Virginia.....	328,995	195,000	5,310	.....	5,310	318,434
Other ports.....	63,985	60,274	24,737	.....	17,190	41,927
Total this year.....	3821,132	2233,596	111,839	637,278	2682,762	108,978
Total last year.....	2784,952	1328,132	324,290	330,070	1932,491	817,838

The market the past week has continued its upward course without interruption, prices having advanced almost daily. No new influences have been apparent; the little surplus we have of the present crop is the basis of the movement, and the decreased acreage in cotton, together with the unfavorable weather which has prevailed, have served to stimulate the speculative feeling. Liverpool also has added strength to the market by her quick response to the rise here; last Friday the cable quoted middling uplands at 8½d, while to-day the quotation is 8½d@8¾d. The principal purchasers have been the spinners, with very little doing for export (except in transit), as our prices are above the parity of Liverpool. To-day the report of the Agricultural Bureau has been an additional influence upon the market, containing, as it does, confirmation of our figures published several weeks since with regard to the decreased land under cotton this year, and also some statements showing the unfavorable condition of the crop. These facts, however, having been made known to the trade some weeks previously through our columns, had been mostly discounted, and yet about ½c advance was established to-day, middling uplands closing at 20½c against 19½c last Friday. For future delivery (this crop) prices have also advanced to about the same extent, but for the next crop there is comparatively little doing. Low Middling closed to-night at 19½c for June, 20½c for July, 20½c for August, 19½c for September, 18½c for November and 17½c for December. The total sales of this description for the week are 74,700 bales, including — free on board. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 20,832 bales, including 764 for export, 9,712 for consumption, 3,147 for speculation and 7,209 in transit. Of the above — bales were to arrive. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary.....per lb.	15½c	15c	16½c	16½c
Good Ordinary.....	15½c	15c	16½c	16½c
Low Middling.....	19½c	19c	20c	20½c
Middling.....	20½c	20c	21c	21½c
Good Middling.....	21½c	21c	22c	22½c

Below we give the total sales of cotton and price of Upland at this market each day of the past week:

	Total sales.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.
Saturday.....	2,096	15½c	17½c	18½c	19½c
Sunday.....	4,332	15½c	18½c	19½c	20½c
Tuesday.....	4,108	15½c	18½c	19½c	20½c
Wednesday.....	2,516	15½c	18c	19½c	20½c
Thursday.....	4,738	15½c	18c	19½c	20½c
Friday.....	2,545	15½c	18½c	19½c	20½c

For forward delivery the sales (including — free on board) have reached during the week 74,700 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

For June.		bales.		cts.		bales.		cts.		For October.		bales.		cts.	
bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.
100.....	18½	3,850.....	19½	1,300.....	19½	50.....	18½	100.....	18½	100.....	18½	100.....	18½	100.....	18½
200.....	18½	2,000.....	19½	200.....	19 15-16	200.....	18½	200.....	18½	200.....	18½	200.....	18½	200.....	18½
300.....	18½	1,000.....	19½	5,200.....	19 15-16	300.....	18½	300.....	18½	300.....	18½	300.....	18½	300.....	18½
400.....	18½	6,800.....	19½	200.....	20 1-16	400.....	18½	400.....	18½	400.....	18½	400.....	18½	400.....	18½
500.....	18½	1,200.....	19 13-16	400.....	20½	500.....	18½	500.....	18½	500.....	18½	500.....	18½	500.....	18½
600.....	18½	7,500.....	19½	100.....	20 5-16	600.....	18½	600.....	18½	600.....	18½	600.....	18½	600.....	18½
700.....	18½	1,900.....	19 5-16	200.....	20½	700.....	18½	700.....	18½	700.....	18½	700.....	18½	700.....	18½
800.....	18½	3,000.....	20	100.....	20 5-16	800.....	18½	800.....	18½	800.....	18½	800.....	18½	800.....	18½
900.....	19 11-16	1,500.....	20 1-16	300.....	20½	900.....	18½	900.....	18½	900.....	18½	900.....	18½	900.....	18½
100.....	19½	100.....	20½	18,350 total August.		100.....	18½	100.....	18½	100.....	18½	100.....	18½	100.....	18½
2,900 total June.		44,650 total July.		For September.		2,900 total June.		2,900 total June.		2,900 total June.		2,900 total June.		2,900 total June.	
For July.		For August.		400.....	18½	For July.		For August.		For September.		For July.		For August.	
600.....	18½	100.....	18½	400.....	18½	600.....	18½	600.....	18½	400.....	18½	600.....	18½	600.....	18½
400.....	18 15-16	100.....	19	400.....	18½	400.....	18½	400.....	18½	400.....	18½	400.....	18½	400.....	18½
1,700.....	19	100.....	19	400.....	18½	400.....	18½	400.....	18½	400.....	18½	400.....	18½	400.....	18½
2,000.....	19 15-16	2,000.....	19½	400.....	18½	400.....	18½	400.....	18½	400.....	18½	400.....	18½	400.....	18½
2,000.....	19½	900.....	19 7-16	1,100.....	19 1-16	1,100.....	19 1-16	1,100.....	19 1-16	1,100.....	19 1-16	1,100.....	19 1-16	1,100.....	19 1-16
700.....	19 3-16	5,200.....	19½	300.....	19 1-16	300.....	19 1-16	300.....	19 1-16	300.....	19 1-16	300.....	19 1-16	300.....	19 1-16
3,600.....	19½	1,900.....	19 5-16	400.....	19 5-16	400.....	19 5-16	400.....	19 5-16	400.....	19 5-16	400.....	19 5-16	400.....	19 5-16
400.....	19 5-16	1,600.....	19½	200.....	19 5-16	200.....	19 5-16	200.....	19 5-16	200.....	19 5-16	200.....	19 5-16	200.....	19 5-16
3,300.....	19½	500.....	19½	200.....	19½	200.....	19½	200.....	19½	200.....	19½	200.....	19½	200.....	19½
1,500.....	19 7-16	100.....	19 13-16	4,100 total Sept.		4,100 total Sept.		4,100 total Sept.		4,100 total Sept.		4,100 total Sept.		4,100 total Sept.	
											</				

last it rained at New Orleans, and in Mississippi as high up as above Vicksburg, at which latter point the fall of rain was excessive. Rain has also fallen two other days at New Orleans, and on three days of the week at Selma and Macon, and on two days at Columbus. We understand the storm, however, to have been less severe, since the most of our telegrams speak more favorably of the condition of the crop. At Memphis the progress continues to be satisfactory. They have had this week two days on which they were visited with delightful showers which were needed, but the rest of the time it has been pleasant. At Nashville, also, it has rained one day. The thermometer has averaged at Memphis, 78; Charleston and Macon, 81; at Columbus, 79 and at Selma, 84.

OUR WEATHER REPORTS AND THE SIGNAL SERVICE REPORTS.—

Did it ever occur to those who attempt to show a discrepancy between our weather reports and those of the Signal Service Bureau that it would be better to strive to find out the reason for the difference than to charge all Southern correspondents with misrepresentation. The Signal Service Bureau in their telegrams give the State of the weather simply at the moment of telegraphing—not for the day. Both reports, therefore, may be strictly accurate. Our correspondents are all of them men well known in New York, and not one of them would stoop to a misstatement. Errors in telegraphing (as parts of our despatches come in cipher) are possible, and it may be that last week our Charleston dispatch was inaccurate in the number of days it stated rain had fallen. With, however, that one exception, (and we are not sure with regard to that one) we know the telegrams were right, and if any one will take the trouble to verify them they will be satisfied of their accuracy. We wish we had the space to give proof with regard to them all, but we must confine ourselves to the first dispatch referred to, which was from New Orleans, and can only give one extract in reference to that. The *N. Y. Bulletin* states the matter thus:

At New Orleans, the *Chronicle* reports two rainy days; the Signal Service only "light rain" on Friday.

Here we are told is a discrepancy, and our report, therefore, must be erroneous. The *New Orleans Prices Current*, of last Saturday, however, in speaking of the weather, says:

The weather has been warm, cloudy and unsettled, with showers on Wednesday and yesterday. A heavy rain on Thursday in the upper part of the Parish.

With this extract from a well known paper published at New Orleans before us, which will we conclude is correct, the *Chronicle* or the Signal Service report, or both?

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT'S STATEMENT.—We have to-day received the statement with regard to the cotton crop issued from the Agricultural Bureau.

According to it the decrease in acreage is about 1,300,000 acres, and yet it says the total acreage is "between seven and a half and eight millions of acres." Last year it gave the total at 8,885,545 acres. These two statements leave just sufficient uncertainty to enable the writer to creep either way according to results. A wise precaution, perhaps, and yet not desirable in an official report.

As to the condition of the crop planted we learn from the bureau that the present condition is below an average, as follows: North Carolina, 10 per cent; South Carolina, 8 per cent; Georgia, 18 per cent; Alabama, 17 per cent; Mississippi, 16 per cent; Louisiana, 10 per cent; Texas, 7 per cent; Arkansas, 17 per cent; Tennessee, 10 per cent. After thus giving a decreased average of 15 per cent, and a falling off in condition of say about 15 per cent average, the writer reaches the conclusion that we cannot expect a crop exceeding 3,500,000 bales. If his premises are correct his conclusion should have stated that the crop was to be under 3,000,000 bales.

As to weather, the report is dated the first of June, and it tells us that the spring was unusually cold and wet but "that recently the weather has been more favorable." This valuable information must, we presume, have been obtained from the signal service bureau—made up most likely from its statements of probabilities. At all events it is new and interesting.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING &c.—The market for cloth is again very dull and business is restricted to small lots of domestic. Foreign is quoted nominally firm, but a bid a trifle below quotations would without doubt be accepted by almost any seller. We quote 17 for native and 18½ for Borneo.

Bags have ruled very dull and without improvement in prices; sales very small at 14c for 440. Manila hemp early in the week was quiet and some parties had rather less confidence in the market, but later, with advices from Manila reporting an advance a good demand sprung up and the close is very firm. Sales are 1,000 bales on spot here on private terms, 712 bales per "Horatio Harris" at 11½c; 1,633 bales to arrive per "Cora Linn" at 10½c. all

gold; 1,000 bales per "Mindora" at 11c.; 725 per "White Swallow" at 11c.; 300 per "Bunker Hill" at 11½c. cash; 500 per "Chaska" at 11½c. cash and 300 per do. at 11½c., 60 days, all gold, closing at the highest price, cash. Jute is dull and nominal in price, quoted at 5½@6½c. gold, do. rejection 5½c. currency, with sales of 250 bales to arrive in Boston. Jute butts have been rather quiet and prices are steady. Sales are 525 bales, here at 4½c. currency, cash, and in Boston 2,000 bales at 4c. cash, or time with interest added.

MOVEMENTS OF COTTON AT THE INTERIOR PORTS.—Below we give the movements of cotton at the interior ports—receipts and shipments for the week, and stock to-nig and for the corresponding week of 1870:

	—Week ending June 16, 1871.—			—Week ending June 16, 1870.—		
	Receipts.	Shipments	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta.....	419	840	3,913	332	1,471	10,416
Columbus.....	246	831	2,011	159	790	4,985
Macon.....	145	185	2,484	206	563	6,268
Montgomery....	214	1,706	2,307	127	263	4,315
Selma.....	206	428	979	186	196	3,190
Memphis.....	2,147	1,925	5,871	1,900	1,307	12,637
Nashville.....	444	897	659	298	383	4,695
	3,821	6,812	18,224	3,208	4,978	46,506

The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 3,287 bales, and are to-night 28,282 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts, however, have been 613 bales in excess of same week last year.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON.—The following table shows the quantity of cotton in sight at this date of each of the two past seasons:

	1871.	1870.
Stock in Liverpool.....	945,000	628,000
Stock in London.....	83,701	24,872
Stock in Glasgow.....	600	400
Stock in Havre.....	23,490	143,000
Stock in Marseilles.....	14,319	9,400
Stock in Bremen.....	62,925	21,100
Stock rest of Continent.....	30,000	50,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	132,000	115,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil).....	41,000	35,003
Afloat for Bremen (American).....	33,417	11,748
Total Indian Cotton afloat for Europe.....	471,955	355,440
Stock in United States ports.....	224,851	229,277
Stock in inland towns.....	18,224	46,506

Total..... 2,081,482 1,669,752

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 411,730 bales compared with the same date of 1870.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show a decrease since last week, the total reaching 2,727 bales, against 5,781 bales last week. Below we give our table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1870; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:

Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1870

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	May 20.	May 27.	June 3.	June 10.		
Liverpool.....	8,490	11,405	5,505	2,727	564,787	281,277
Other British Ports.....	61	.....	.....	.....	12,199	1,113
Total to Gt. Britain	8,551	11,405	5,505	2,727	576,986	282,390
Havre.....	509	204	.....	.....	5,560	17,600
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	605	3
Total French	509	204	.....	.....	6,165	17,603
Bremen and Hanover.....	8	109	200	.....	20,926	36,371
Hamburg.....	.....	.....	76	.....	6,736	18,988
Other ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,306	4,862
Total to N. Europe.	8	109	276	.....	51,968	59,331
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,363	.....
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	763	1,809
Total Spain, &c..........	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,126	1,809
Grand Total.....	9,068	11,718	5,781	2,727	638,245	361,133

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since Sept. 1, 1869:

RECEIPTS FROM—	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.....	1,915	123,291	753	40,254	88	5,487	.....	426
Texas.....	423	35,261	507	14,029	.....	766	.....	.....
Savannah.....	2,478	153,861	.....	38,434	571	15,067	.....	13,984
Mobile.....	.....	12,032	.....	8,774	.....	.....	.....	433
Florida.....	81	1,701	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	2,127	136,065	.....	4,781	368	8,440	138	12,559
North Carolina.....	600	61,359	54	758	78	5,080	33	5,532
Virginia.....	2,199	198,957	966	54,395	.....	69	237	52,735
North'n Ports.....	169	13,844	1,501	84,349	.....	.....	.....	1,103
Tennessee, &c.....	2,516	241,761	58	15,433	306	15,763	569	33,803
Foreign.....	.....	.....	.....	210	.....	.....	.....	52
Total this year	12,449	1,007,632	3,839	261,317	1,501	50,662	990	130,687
Total last year	8,255	672,253	4,527	205,641	1,140	47,237	656	89,531

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 55,821 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in THE CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifests up to last Saturday night:

	Total bales.
NEW YORK.—To Liverpool, per steamers Minnesota, 382... Virginia, 837... per ships H. Fish, 535... Resolute, 973... 2,727	2,727
NEW ORLEANS.—To Liverpool, per ships Record, 2,666... Wyoming, 2,411... Ivanhoe, 4,080... Rival, 2,834... 11,991	11,991
To Havre, per ships Alice Buck, 4,248... General Butler, 3,689... per bark Victoire, 309... per brig Essex, 773... 9,019	9,019
To Bremen, per barks Jonathan Chase, 1,314... Frank Marion, 1,310... 2,624	2,624
To Hamburg, per bark J. Loring, 1,378... 1,378	1,378
MOBILE.—To Liverpool per ship Bucephalus, 2,367... per bark Indiana, 834... 3,201	3,201
To Amsterdam, per bark Wm. Shillito, 713... 713	713
CHARLESTON.—To Barcelona, per brigs Hortensia, 300 Upland... Recurso Segundo, 166 Upland... 466	466
SAVANNAH.—To Liverpool, per ship Merom, 3,519 Upland, and 129 Sea Island... 3,639	3,639
To Havre, per ship Charlotte, 3,446 Upland... 3,446	3,446
To Barcelona, per bark Marieta, 450 Upland... per brigs Amable Teresa, 397 Upland... Lealtad, 616 Upland... Paqueta, 100 Upland... 1,563	1,563
TEXAS.—To Liverpool, per ships Isaac Webb, 3,836, and 45 Sea Island... 10,450	10,450
Orion, 3,719... per bark Tiger, 2,850... 3,430	3,430
To Cork for orders, per ship Sunrise, 3,430... 1,125	1,125
To Amsterdam, per brig H. Virden, 1,125... 49	49
BALTIMORE.—To Liverpool, per ship South America, 49... 49	49
Total.....	55,821

The particulars of these shipments, arranged in our usual form are as follows:

	Liverpool.	Cork.	Havre.	Bre-men.	Ham-burg.	Amster-dam.	Barce-lona.	Total.
New York.....	2,727							2,727
New Orleans.....	11,991		9,019	2,624	1,378			25,012
Mobile.....	3,201							3,201
Charleston.....							466	466
Savannah.....	3,639		3,446				1,563	8,648
Texas.....	10,450	3,430				1,125		15,005
Baltimore.....	49							49
Total.....	32,057	3,430	12,465	2,624	1,378	1,838	2,029	55,821

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 112 and 112½, and the close was 112½. Foreign Exchange market is steady. The following were the last quotations: London bankers', long, 110@110½; short, 110½@—, and Commercial, 109½@109½. Freights closed at ½d. by steam and ¼d. by sail to Liverpool.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.—

LIVERPOOL, June 16, 5 P. M.—The market has ruled firm to-day, with sales of the day footing up 18,000 bales, of which 7,000 bales were taken for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 133,000 bales, of which 26,000 bales were taken for export and 36,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 945,000 bales, of which 615,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton at sea bound to this port is 436,000 bales, of which 132,000 bales are American.

	May 26.	June 2.	June 9.	June 16.
Total sales.....	99,000	82,000	144,000	133,000
Sales for export.....	50,000	19,000	20,000	26,000
Sales on speculation.....	17,000	17,000	47,000	36,000
Total stock.....	913,000	967,000	914,000	945,000
Stock of American.....	550,000	611,000	579,000	615,000
Total afloat.....	440,000	432,000	481,000	436,000
American afloat.....	250,000	158,000	206,000	132,000

The following table will show the daily closing prices of cotton for the week:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Price Mid. Uplands. 8½@8¾	8½@8¾	8½@8¾	8½@8¾	8½@8¾	8½@8¾	8½@8¾
Orleans. 8½@8¾	8½@8¾	8½@8¾	8½@8¾	8½@8¾	8½@8¾	8½@8¾
Up. to arrive.	8½@8¾	8½@8¾	8½@8¾	8½@8¾	8½@8¾	8½@8¾

Trade Report.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is firm.

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets our correspondent in London, writing under the date of June 3, states:

LIVERPOOL, June 3.—The following are the prices of American cotton compared with those of last year:

	—Ord. & Mid.—	—Fair &—	—G'd & fair—	—Same date 1870—
Sea Island.....	23	28	36	45
Stained.....	13	18	21	23
Uplands.....	13	18	21	23
Mobile.....	6½	7½	7½	8½
N. Orleans & Texas	6½	7½	8 1/16	8½

The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton at this date and at the corresponding periods in the three previous years:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Midland d. d. d.	24	19	23	23
Sea Island 27	24	19	23	23
Upland.....	11½	10½	11-16	7½
Mobile.....	11½	10½	7½	7½
Orleans.....	11½	11½	11	8 1/16

Since the commencement of the year the transactions on speculation and for export have been:

	—Taken on spec. to this date—	—Actual exp. from Liv., Hull & other ports to date—	—Actual exp. from U.K. in 1870.
American.....	101,670	110,920	94,530
Brazilian.....	13,210	7,300	16,880
Egyptian.....	5,340	4,560	10,760
W. Indian.....	2,480	810	300
E. Indian.....	38,050	67,000	164,930
Total.....	160,630	190,490	287,400

The following statement shows the sales and imports of cotton for the week and year, and also the stocks on hand on Thursday evening last:

	SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.	Total this week.	Total this year.	Same period 1870.	Average weekly sales.
American.....	34,780	7,530	52,830	1,045,530	698,760
Brazilian.....	2,970	2,390	3,470	9,030	119,920
Egyptian.....	3,000	670	1,110	154,330	154,330
West Indian, &c.	2,150	370	230	89,080	69,890
East Indian.....	3,710	8,140	2,340	14,190	384,860
Total.....	45,700	19,300	17,660	82,660	1,671,870

	Imports.	Total.	Same date 1870.	Average weekly sales.
American.....	93,500	1,529,901	898,147	1,655,991
Brazilian.....	8,199	198,844	186,530	390,564
Egyptian.....	2,531	139,781	88,834	191,737
W. Indian, &c.	59	39,808	22,092	84,720
East Indian.....	13,619	253,251	242,615	902,139
Total.....	118,397	2,163,349	1,460,521	3,252,293

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool 63 per cent is American against nearly 62 per cent last year. Of Indian cotton the proportion is 11 per cent, against 17.50 per cent.

LONDON, June 3.—The demand for cotton has ruled active, and prices have advanced ¼d to ½d per lb. The following are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Imports, January 1 to June 1.....	117,286	57,460	104,093
Deliveries.....	191,344	154,832	88,087
Stocks, June 1.....	71,171	24,872	83,70

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY P. M., June 16, 1871.

The market the past week has been variable, and closes with a very unsettled tone.

Flour has arrived less freely, and in view of this fact, as well as the high cost of production, holders have been very firm, but with a decline of 6d. in Liverpool the demand has been limited, both for export and home use, and for two or three days the common brands, including low Extras, have had a downward tendency, and prices have given way 5@10c. per barrel, especially in flour, from Spring wheat; that from Winter wheat has been comparatively firm, though there has been very little doing. The close was depressed, and prices somewhat nominal.

Wheat has been in limited supply, and ocean freights have declined, but the shipments eastward have been materially increased, and the receipts at the Western markets have continued to exceed 25,000 quarters, or 200,000 bushels per day, while Liverpool has declined 4d. under liberal arrivals from all quarters. The demand in this market from the Continent has been materially curtailed, though still continued to some extent. Under these circumstances prices have given way, with sales to-day of No. 2 Spring at \$1 51@1 52½, closing at the lower figure, with Amber Winter nominal.

Corn has been scarce, while the home demand has been large. Shippers have been favored with a decline in ocean freights, but have been met with a decline in Liverpool. Prices have advanced about 3c. The receipts at Chicago are liberal, but at other Western markets the quantity coming forward is comparatively small, so that there is very little more than is required for home use, and if any considerable export is to be kept up, prices must be paid that will bring supplies from the hands of the farmer. The weather is generally too cool for the growing crop of corn. To-day prime mixed sold freely at 77c. on the spot, and to arrive. White Southern sold yesterday at 87c.; now held at 90c.

Rye quoted at 90c. for Canadian, in bond. Oats have been active to-day, and closed firm at 67@68c. for prime cargoes of Western and Ohio.

The following are the closing quotations:

	Flour—	Wheat, Spring, new, bush 1 45@1 53
Superfine.....	2 bbl. \$5 60@5 90	Red Winter.....
Extra State.....	6 30@6 50	Amber do.....
Extra Western, com-mon.....	6 25@6 50	White.....
Extra and double extra Western & St. Louis.....	6 65@9 25	White California.....
Southern shipp'g extras.....	6 75@7 25	Corn, Western Mix'd.....
Southern, trade and family brands.....	7 50@9 50	Yellow, new.....
Rye Flour, super & extra.....	5 00@6 00	White.....
Corn Meal, Western and Southern.....	3 50@4 25	Rye.....
		Oats.....
		Barley.....
		Malt.....
		Peas, Canada.....

The movement in breadstuffs at this market has been as follows:

	RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.	EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.
	1871.	1870.
For the week.....	81,837	1,358,326
Since Jan. 1, 1870.....	1,358,326	1,355,048
For the week.....	6,221	110,494
Since Jan. 1, 1870.....	135,059	2,975
Flour, bbls.....	408,526	4,891,707
C. meal.....	639,562	7,391,160
Wheat, bush.....	5,170,363	666,578
Corn.....	1,699,066	417,068
Rye.....	230,501	14,521
Barley, &c.....	50,594	34,939
Oats.....	363,280	917,621
	2,836	2,830,792

The following tables, prepared for THE CHRONICLE by Mr. E. H. Walker, of the New York Produce Exchange, show the Grain in sight and the movement of Breadstuffs to the latest mail dates:

RECEIPTS AT LAKE AND RIVER PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 10, 1871.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Chicago.....	26,337	315,302	1,133,388	190,863	2,270	11,715
Milwaukee.....	12,130	89,336	237,585	76,770	400	967
Toledo.....	16,703	37,724	7,541	23,969	206	.....
Detroit.....	5,000	37,800	11,550	11,700	.....	350
Cleveland.....	20,077	11,652	199,586	94,665	2,520	2,960
St. Louis.....	.....	106,133	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duluth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	100,531	1,165,996	1,608,943	421,654	6,196	90,679
Previous week.....	107,314	1,153,694	1,923,529	524,654	16,549	33,916
Correspond'g week.....	70, 114,314	1,571,216	1,151,695	408,211	11,949	30,844
" 69, 132,093	1,799,998	1,246,677	482,245	4,155	13,433	.....
" 68, 56,996	428,297	918,232	318,805	14,196	4,983	.....
" 67, 42,253	217,673	1,330,710	256,114	9,482	30,192	.....

COMPARATIVE AGGREGATE RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN at the same ports from Jan. 1 to June 10, inclusive, for four years.

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour, bbls.....	1,940,817	2,255,510	2,767,004	1,690,978
Wheat, bush.....	12,612,211	14,327,756	13,693,928	7,810,653
Corn, bush.....	30,358,720	32,332,028	33,986,511	14,361,793
Oats, bush.....	5,993,335	5,852,123	5,816,676	5,189,187
Barley, bush.....	741,899	855,812	507,186	438,789
Rye, bush.....	490,955	424,351	568,341	229,478
Total grain, bush.....	40,257,150	33,392,060	34,572,642	27,979,700

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN from Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Cleveland and St. Louis for the week ending June 10, 1871:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Week ending June 10, '71.....	79,760	1,226,379	1,419,369	348,573	3,615	34,590
Week ending June 3, '71.....	92,158	953,534	1,158,302	298,447	4,141	9,059
Week ending June 11, '70.....	102,539	1,430,336	466,101	185,379	15,391	12,408
Week ending June 12, '69.....	111,763	1,117,356	635,259	232,054	3,078	9,483

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS from the same ports from Jan. 1 to June 10, inclusive, for three years.

	*1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour..... bbls.	1,598,569	1,623,362	2,198,701	.....
Wheat..... bush.	11,337,982	10,451,647	9,301,904	.....
Corn..... bush.	15,894,323	6,176,331	8,946,931	.....
Oats..... bush.	3,143,952	1,887,172	3,171,357	.....
Barley..... bush.	348,236	335,872	181,525	.....
Rye..... bush.	217,332	212,590	490,669	.....
Total.....	30,941,825	19,063,615	21,792,387	.....

*St. Louis included from March 24, 1871, and not in previous years.

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT SEABOARD PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 10, 1871.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
At New York.....	68,699	641,980	630,472	373,386	4,800	19,539
Boston.....	23,439	40,400	121,972	79,162	6,021	1,000
Montreal.....	30,085	342,595	145,405	950	.....	.....
Philadelphia.....	14,035	103,900	190,100	58,599	.....	1,500
Baltimore.....	11,311	26,900	59,000	9,000	.....	300
New Orleans.....	29,950	.....	113,337	63,945	.....	.....
Total.....	177,519	1,154,875	1,300,286	584,943	10,821	23,339
Week ending June 3.....	175,512	1,594,892	1,454,025	565,951	1,150	14,298
Previous week May 27.....	187,019	1,132,080	1,474,344	277,255	9,337	7,350
Week ending May 30.....	189,939	599,813	690,167	238,731	13,706	4,000
Week ending May 13.....	193,624	923,635	574,045	309,044	17,565	6,400
Week ending May 6.....	161,499	520,821	565,402	231,328	20,892	8,214

RECEIPTS at the same ports, excepting New Orleans, from Jan. 1 1871:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
At New York.....	9,171,435	13,362,765	4,671,923	278,781,544	470,496	104,925
Total Grain..... bushels.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation, and the amount in transit by rail and on lakes and on New York canals, June 10, 1871:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.
In store at New York.....	230,350	272,188	334,459	3,480
In store at Albany.....	16,000	25,000	16,000	.....
In store at Buffalo.....	281,973	44,400	20,000	2,300
In store at Chicago.....	542,712	2,363,693	243,222	47,046
In store at Milwaukee.....	620,000	.....	.....	.....
In store at Duluth.....	48,585	.....	.....	.....
In store at Toledo.....	187,527	304,099	75,389	660
In store at Detroit.....	92,116	30,473	23,131	1,158
In store at Oswego.....	450,000	75,000	30,000	15,000
In store at St. Louis.....	10,279	121,532	30,766	.....
In store at Boston.....	40,319	155,822	105,199	35,490
In store at Montreal.....	108,782	4,814	68,517	57,434
In store at Philadelphia.....	407,886	26,015	10,960	3,100
In store at Baltimore.....	75,000	75,000	55,000	2,500
In store at New York canals.....	65,000	40,000	45,000	.....
Amount on New York canals.....	858,296	841,271	163,854	10,023
Rail shipments for week.....	42,264	165,241	120,842	3,615
Water shipments for week.....	1,184,115	1,244,138	218,730	25,928
Total in store and in transit June 10, '71.....	5,389,473	5,701,775	1,732,865	210,830
" June 3, '71.....	4,601,473	4,893,775	1,555,303	200,807
" *cor. week June 11, '70.....	7,503,450	3,043,170	2,392,173	206,148
" May 27, '71.....	6,297,664	5,585,761	1,783,598	237,249
" May 20, '71.....	6,429,549	4,673,023	1,488,285	219,029

*In 1870 Boston, Toronto, Philadelphia, and Baltimore not included.

†Estimated.

GROCERIES:

FRIDAY EVENING, June 16, 1871.

This is always more or less a dull season in the grocery market, and the continued moderate movements of goods, dealers claim to be as large as could be reasonably expected, though an increased outlet would afford some relief in a few instances, on Coffee and Molasses in particular, as stocks have continued to increase and carrying expenses are heavy. Values have undergone scarcely any change other than an occasional slight shading when busi-

ness could be quickened thereby, and holders seem to be about as low in their views as they can be worked for the present. Some complaints are made that the railroad companies show greater favors to neighboring cities in the way of freight charges, etc., but this is of little account while the interior distribution continues so small.

The entries direct for consumption, and the withdrawals from bond, showing together the total thrown on the market for the week, were as follows:

Tea, black.....	6,536 pkgs.	Laguayra.....	978 bgs.	Sugar, Brazil.....	..... bags.
Greece.....	6,291 pkgs.	Other.....	619 bgs.	Manila, &c.....	..... bags.
Japan.....	2,217 pkgs.	Sugar, Cuba.....	2,597 bxs.	Molasses, Cuba.....	1,511 hds.
Various.....	834 pkgs.	Cuba.....	6,459 hds.	Porto Rico.....	928 hds.
Tea, white.....	7,288 bags.	Porto Rico.....	928 hds.	Demerara.....	231 hds.
Java.....	2,560 mats.	Other.....	1,768 hds.	Other.....	51 hds.
Maracaibo.....	2,028 bags.	Hds. include bbls. and tcs. reduced	.....	.....	.....

Imports this week at this port have included 5,143 bags of Rio and Santos, 2,900 do of Maracaibo, 3,050 do Laguayra, and 1,977 do, of sundry kinds. The receipts of Sugar are 7,910 boxes, 20,434 hds., and 3,465 bags. Of Molasses 7,156 hds. have arrived. There have been no arrivals of Tea.

The stocks in New York at date, and imports at the five leading ports since Jan. 1, 1871, are as follows:

	Stocks in New York at date.	Imports at leading ports since January 1, 1871.
Tea.....	1871.	1870.
Tea (direct import).....	32,927,391
Coffee, Rio.....	32,246,475
Tea, other.....	11,724
Sugar.....	31,596
Sugar.....	639,810
Sugar.....	76,464
Sugar.....	270,569
Sugar.....	313,399
Sugar.....	221,124
Sugar.....	382,001
Sugar.....	391,489
Molasses.....	512,068
Molasses.....	197,174
Molasses.....	208,540

TEA.

There has been very little general business doing, the market at times falling into a condition of positive dullness, and we find nothing interesting to report. Some few considerable lots under negotiation a long time have finally been closed, but fresh orders for invoices amounted to little, and were easily filled from the supply and assortment offering. Prices are quoted as before and may be called steady at least, while in many cases sellers talk extremely firm and are unwilling to operate just now, their stocks being placed in store to await further developments. The line trade moderate and at somewhat irregular figures. Sales of 1,700 Greens, 5,950 Oolong, 700 Souchong and 1,600 Japans.

There have been no imports of tea this week.

The following table shows the imports of Tea into the United States (not including San Francisco) from January 1 to date, in 1871 and 1870:

	Black.	Green.	Japan.	Total.
1871.....	13,272,755	13,775,897	6,215,769	33,264,421
1870.....	12,226,139	13,705,157	6,545,179	32,476,475

The indirect importations, including receipts by Pacific Mail steamers via Aspinwall, have been 11,724 pkgs. since January 1, against 31,595 last year.

COFFEE.

It has been pretty much the same old story on this market throughout the period under review, the demand from all quarters proving extremely moderate, business in a most decidedly flat and uninteresting condition and values in many cases altogether nominal. The few buyers who are occasionally to be seen "looking around" do not appear to object greatly to the cost of goods, or to make any complaint of the assortment available, but refuse to enter into negotiations on large parcels for the reason so long given, viz.: a slow and uncertain demand from the interior, and nothing indicating an early improvement in this respect. Importers of Brazils have received rather favorable telegrams from Rio Janeiro, and this further strengthens them in their determination to resist a concession from the already losing rates, but in the meantime stocks are gradually accumulating on their hands. The demand amounts to comparatively nothing, and it is evident that the movement is slow simply because the coffee is not wanted. The varieties offering are still in the main upper grades, but there is enough ordinary here for local wants, and the large interior buyers, should they require any of the latter quality, are well aware that neighboring cities have an assortment, and can probably offer some additional inducements in the way of cheap freights. East India styles have sold very moderately, and though quoted as unchanged the feeling is very weak. West Indies are held at about former rates which may be taken as fair enough in the absence of any expression from buyers, but there is no doubt that a free outlet would be met on very easy terms. Sales of 7,975 bags Rio; 1,005 bags Santos; 1,000 bags Maracaibo; 250 bags Jamaica; 250 bags Laguayra; 120 bags Curacao; 47 bags Java; 111 eighth bales and 120 quarter bales Mocha; and 247 bags St. Domingo shipped from first hands to Europe. Sales at Baltimore of 8,185 bags Rio.

The imports this week have included 5,143 bags of Rio and Santos by the "Royal Blue Jacket" and the "Romeo;" 2,900 do Maracaibo by the "Spring Bird;" 3,050 do Laguayra, and 1,977 do by the "Emma L. Porter," "P. Blake," "City of Mexico," and "Henry Chanancy."

The stock of Rio June 15, and the imports since Jan. 1, 1871, are as follows:

	New York.	Philad.	Balti.	New Haven.	San Fran.	Total.
In bags.....	88,591	62,113	11,871	8,919	3,500	115,094
Same date 1870.....	53,565	18,900	1,000	2,000	5,552	83,117
Imports.....	318,177	14,805	259,601	119,022	41,519	738,124
" in 1870.....	330,654	2,350	81,602	20,402	8,302	639,110

Of other sorts the stock at New York, June 15, and the imports at the several ports since January 1, 1871, were as follows:

	New York.	Boston.	Philad.	Balti.	New Orleans.	Total.
In bags.....
Java and Singapore.....
Ceylon.....
Maracaibo.....
Laguayra.....
St. Domingo.....
Other.....
Total.....
Same time, 1870.....

*Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags.

SUGAR.

Raw Sugars have shown a pretty even tone, and the market was without many features of interest not previously noted in this column. The wants of both Refiners and the Trade appeared to be comparatively moderate, and neither class of buyers were willing to take more goods than they could use to immediate advantage, while holders were not greatly inclined to urge business.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., June 16, 1871.

There has been less activity during the past week than was noted at the time of our last report, although the market has been excited in first hands, and sales have been heavier than is usual so early. The advance in prices checked trade somewhat, but the market has been well cleared of goods, and the agents' quotations in some lines are entirely nominal. In such instances we notice that agents name a quotation somewhat above the last prices obtained on their goods, and take orders for future delivery, chiefly at value. While the latter is eminently proper, the plan of naming a quotation which could not be obtained if the goods were in the market, is not regarded with favor, for, although it may strengthen the market at the moment, it cannot probably be maintained, and a lower price when the goods begin to accumulate would have all the bad effects of an actual break in values. Jobbers have already laid in very fair supplies of domestics for the Fall trade, and since the advance have held off until their wants required their purchasing more liberally. Out-of-town houses have purchased more freely than city dealers, although the latter have been ready buyers of staple goods, and are still placing orders for goods to arrive. The retail trade is fair for this season of the year, and retail dealers are purchasing moderate amounts to maintain assortments, but are, of course, not buying any amounts beyond their actual wants. Collections are comparatively easy in all localities.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—Brown cottons continue very firm, with a further upward tendency, and a second advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ c. has already been established in some makes. There are very few goods in first hands, and transactions are principally in goods to be delivered later in the season. On these prices are not generally named, orders being taken "at value." Bleached goods are very firm, and are also sold close to the production, but are without general change since our last report. Wide goods are $\frac{1}{4}$ c. higher, and are firmly held, with a moderate supply. Standard brown drills are entirely sold out of agents' hands, and are nominally $\frac{1}{4}$ c. higher, but the jobbing quotation remains at 13c. Rolled Jaconets are sold to arrive, and orders are taken at firmer figures. Canton Flannels have sold freely from first hands, and an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per yard has been established by agents. Jobbers have opened small lines of prominent makes at full prices. Printing cloths are reported very firm by brokers here, and we learn that holders refuse to sell at less than $\frac{7}{8}$ c. for full standards and $\frac{6}{8}$ c. for 56x60, although the quotations in the Eastern markets are about $\frac{1}{4}$ c. under this. The sales are said to be almost wholly into consumption, and there are but few goods available for immediate delivery, as the production of nearly all of the mills goes to fill orders placed by printers early in the season. There is a moderate inquiry for light and medium prints, and some sales of staples are reported, but the trade lacks spirit and the movements are light in the aggregate. Agents are not showing dark work to any extent, but are holding off until higher prices are established. The prevailing opinion seems to be that the Fall prices will be $\frac{1}{4}$ c. above those now current, but nothing definite can be told, as no one has named a quotation.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS. Heavy woollens do not improve very rapidly, and the sales continue small. The high prices will doubtless tend to check operations in fine goods until the distributing trade require them, and the demand for low grades is confined to clothiers who are already well supplied with goods for their early trade. Flannels are selling well at an advance of 5@15 per cent on the different makes over the prices current last year. This is on the lower grades, to which the present demand is confined, but the finer qualities will probably also open some what above the prices of last fall. The hosiery trade is fairly active, and goods are selling at full prices, with an upward tendency in the medium and fine qualities of good.

FOREIGN GOODS.—The foreign goods market remains dull and shows no notable features not previously reported. The current trade is confined wholly to thin dress fabrics, some styles of which are scarce and are held at full prices. Ribbons of suitable shades for summer wear, and in Nos. 9, 12 and 16, meet ready sale, either in a private way or through the auction houses, and are bringing full prices. The prospects are that nearly all imported goods will be higher during the coming season than they were last fall. All classes of goods are bringing more in the foreign market, and with a better demand from the Continental markets, there is not likely to be any accumulation of stocks. Manufacturers are piled up with orders already, and on some fabrics orders are refused.

We annex a few particulars of leading articles of domestic manufacture our prices quoted being those of leading Jobbers:

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are in active demand, with small stocks and prices still tending upward. The revised quotations are as follows: Amoskeag A 36 12 do B 36 11 Atlantic A 36 12, do D 36 11, do H 36 12 Appleton A 36 12, Augusta 36 11, do 30 9, Bedford R 30 8, Boot 30 10, Coconowatch 27 6, Grafton A 27 7, Great Falls M 36 11 do S 33 9, Indian Head 36 13, do 30 11, Indian Orchard, A 40 13, do C 37 12, Laconia O 39 12, do B 27 11, Lawrence A 36 10, Lyman C 36 10, do E 36 12, Medford 36 11, Nashua fine O 33 12, do R 36 13, do E 40 15 Newmarket A 36 10, Pacific extra 36 12, do L 36 11, Pepperell 7-4 25, do 8-4 27, do 9-4 35, do 10-4 30, do 11-4, 40, Pepperell E fine 39 13, do R 36 12, Pocasset F 30 8, Saranac fine O 33 11, do R 36 13, Stark A 36 12, Swift, River 36 8, Tiger 27 8.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS sell freely in all grades, the finer qualities being sold ahead. Prices are stiff, with several changes since our last. Amoskeag 46 16, do 42 15, do A 36 15, Androscoggin L 36 16, Arkwright WT 36 18, Ballou & Son 36 13, Bartlett 36 14, do 33 13, Bates XX 36 19, Blackstone AA 36 14 Boot 36 14, do O 30 10, do R 26 9, Clarks 36 17, Dwight D 40 18, Ellerton 10-4 35, Fruit of the Loom 36 16, Globe 27 7, Gold Medal 36 12, Great Falls Q 36 16 Hill's Semp. Idem 36 15, Hope 36 13, James 36 15, Lonsdale 36 16, Masonville 36 16, Newmarket C 36 12, New York Mills 36 21 Pepperell 6-4 25, do 10-4 40, Tuscarora XX 36 18, Utica 5-4 25, do 6-4 32, do 9-4 47, do 10-4 52, Waltham X 33 11, do 42 15, do 6-4 22, do 8-4 27, do 9-4 32, do 10-4 37, Wamutta 36 20.

PRINTING CLOTHS are in active demand and are selling to arrive at $\frac{7}{8}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for full 64x64s. The stock is small, and transactions are almost wholly in futures.

PRINTS sell moderately in small lots of light and medium work, but the demand is not spirited, and agents are holding dark work for higher prices. American 10, Albion solid 10, Aliens 10, do pinks 11 do purples 10, Arnolds 8, Atlantic 5, Dunnell's 11, Hamilton 11, London mourning 9, Mallory pink 11, do purples 10, Manchester 10, Merrimac D dk 11, do W pink and purple 12, do W fancy 12, Oriental 10, Pacific 11, Richmond's 10, Simpson Mourning 10, Sprague's pink 11, do blue and White 11, do shirtings 10, Wamutta 7.

CHECKS.—Caledonia 70 23, do 50 22, do 12 26, do 10 21, do 8 17 do 11 22, do 15 27, Cumberland 11, Jos Greens, 53 15, do 65 18 Kennebeck 20, Lanark, No. 2, 9, Medford 13, Mech's No. A 1 29.

DENIMS.—Amoskeag 25, Bedford 14, Beaver Cr. AA 20, Columbian heavy 24, Haymaker Bro. 14, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 22, do B 20.

CORSET JEANS.—Amoskeag 12, Androscoggin —, Bates 9, Everetts 13, Indian Orchard Imp. 10, Laconia 18, Newmarket 9.

COTTON BAGS.—American —, Great Falls A \$32 50, Lewiston \$32, Ontario A \$35, Stark A \$35 00.

BROWN DRILLS.—Appleton 13, Amoskeag 13, Augusta 12, Pacific 13, Pepperell 13, Stark A 13.

STRIPES.—Albany 7, Algodon 16, American 11@12, Amoskeag 17@18, Hamilton 17@18, Haymaker —, Sheridan A 9, do G 10 Uncasville A 12@13, Whittendon A 16.

TICKINGS.—Albany 8, American — Amoskeag ACA 30, do A 25, do B 21, do C 19, do D 17, Blackstone River 14, Conestoga extra 32 21, do dc 36 25, Cordis AAA 23, do ACE 27, Hamilton 20 Swift River 11, Thorndike A 14, Whittendon A 25, York 30 22.

GINGHAMS.—Clyde, 11; Earlston, extra, 18; Glasgow, 12; Gloucester, 11; Hadley, 14; Hampden, 15; Hartford, 11; Lancaster, 12; Lancashire, 11; Pequa, 12; Park Mills, 14.

MUSSELIN DELAINES.—Pacific 18, Hamilton 18, Pacific Mills printed armures 19, do Imperial reps 22, do aniline 20, do plain assorted colored armures 18, do do Orientals 17, do do alpacas 22, do do corded do 2.

CARPETS.—Lowell Company's ingrain are quoted at \$1 25 for extra super, 2 mos. credit, or less 2 per cent., 10 days; \$1 50 for super 8-ply and \$1 55 for extra 3-ply; Hartford Company's \$1 10 for medium superfine; \$1 25 for superfine; \$1 50 for Imperial three-ply, and \$1 55 for extra three-ply; Brussels \$1 80 for 3 fr., \$1 90 for 4 fr., and \$2 00 for 5 fr.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending June 15, 1871, and the corresponding weeks of 1870 and 1869, have been as follows:

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 15, 1871.			1870.			1869.		
	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.	
Manufactures of wool...	371	\$158,154		364	\$146,123		465	\$156,232	
do cotton...	351	91,621		785	184,060		1,014	248,832	
do silk...	324	173,466		458	357,588		563	394,667	
do flax...	358	80,238		640	121,119		1,313	251,787	
Miscellaneous dry goods	288	69,631		303	102,127		531	108,913	
Total.....	1,592	\$573,100		2,550	\$910,017		3,886	\$1,130,431	
WITHE-DRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.									
Manufacturers of wool...	291	\$101,311		216	\$83,895		343	\$129,654	
do cotton...	247	68,349		163	43,601		247	62,587	
do silk...	34	33,598		33	31,464		33	32,285	
do flax...	299	53,992		511	105,887		325	81,283	
Miscellaneous dry goods	3,224	19,489		3,048	23,728		110	16,391	
Total.....	4,095	\$276,740		3,971	\$291,575		1,058	\$332,200	
Add en'd for cons'p'n	1,592	573,100		2,550	910,017		3,886	1,130,431	
Total th'n upon m'rkt.	5,687	\$849,849		6,521	\$1,201,592		4,944	\$1,442,631	
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.									
Manufacturers of wool...	273	\$95,022		273	\$101,400		450	\$160,006	
do cotton...	168	41,815		141	35,923		512	172,152	
do silk...	57	62,224		30	33,624		104	105,093	
do flax...	325	73,538		356	74,905		542	101,458	
Miscellaneous dry goods	38	15,776		22	9,977		1,507	39,319	
Total.....	861	\$288,395		822	\$255,829		3,115	\$578,028	
Add en'd for cons'p'n	1,592	573,100		2,550	910,017		3,886	1,130,431	
Total enter'd at the port	2,453	\$861,495		3,372	\$1,165,846		7,001	\$1,698,459	

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